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Select Poetry and Miscellany.

THE DAY SPRING.

BY SAMUEL D. PATTERSON.

Mourner, bending o'er the tomb
Where thy heart's dear treasure lies,
Dark and dreary is thy gloom,
Deep and burdened are thy sighs:
From thy path the light, whose rays
Cheered and guided thee, is gone,
And the future's desert waste
Thou must sadly tread alone.

'Neath the drooping willow's shade,
Where the drooping Cypress grows,
The beloved and lost is laid
In a quiet, calm repose.
Silent now the voice whose tones
Wakened rapture in thy breast—
Dull the ear—thy anguished groans
Break not on the sleeper's rest.

Grace and loveliness are fled,
Broken is the "golden bowl,"
Loosed the "silver chord," whose thread
Bound to th' immortal soul.
Closed the eyes whose glance so dear
Once love's language fond could speak,
And the worm, foul banqueter,
Riots on that matchless cheek.

And the night winds, as they sweep
In their solemn grandeur by,
With a cadence wild and deep,
Mournfully their requiem sigh.
And each plant and leaf and flower
Bows responsive to the wail,
Chanted at the midnight hour,
By the spirits of the gale.

Truly has thy sun gone down
In the deepest, darkest gloom,
And the fondest joys thou'st known
Buried are, within that tomb.
Earth no solace e'er can bring
To thy torn and bleeding heart—
Time nor art extract the sting
From the conqueror's poisoned dart.

But, amid thy load of wo,
Turn, thou stricken one, thine eyes
Upward, and behold that glow
Spreading brightly o'er the skies!
'T is the day-star, beaming fair
In the blue expanse above;
Look on high, and know that there
Dwells the object of thy love.

Life's bright harp of thousand strings
By the spoilers hand was riven,
But the realm seraphic rings
With the victor notes of Heaven.
Over death triumphant—lo!
See thy cherished one appear!
Mourner, dry thy tears of wo,
Trust, believe, and meet her there!

(Graham's Magazine.

THE YANKEE GIRL.

A Sketch of American Life.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOW.

Every land has its own "beau ideal" of woman, and its own ladies have been bepraised in certain good set terms, with which everybody the least read in polite literature is perfectly acquainted. Who has not heard of the noble bearing, the beauty and domestic virtue of the dames of England? Of the sprightliness, grace and fascination of the ladies of France? How have the light footstep of Spain, the melting eye of Italy been said and sung. And to this flourish's feast of nations, may not the plain old farmer, of New England, come, spade in hand, and bring the flower of his own land? Let the English lady be enthroned as the lily,—the French, the ever bright and varying tulip,—the Spanish and Italian, the full moss rose: the richest and most voluptuous of flowers. The Yankee girl is the rose laurel, whose blossoms no garden flower ever excelled in rosy delicacy and gracefulness of form, but whose root asks neither garden-bed nor gardner's care but will take for itself strong hold where there is a handfull of earth in the cleft of a rock, whose polished leaf shakes green and cheerful over the snows of the keenest winter. In her you shall find the union of womanly delicacy and refinement with manly energy and decision, womanly ingenuity and versatility in contrivance, with manly promptness and efficiency in execution.

While some ladies found their claims to interest on a delicate ignorance and inability as to all the practical parts of life, the only fear of the New England girl is that there should be anything that woman ever did, which she cannot do, and has not done a little better than ever it was done before. Born of frugal parents, who, with any other habits would be poor, she learns early to make energy and ingenuity to supply the place of wealth. Born in a land where all are equal, no princess could surpass her in the feeling of self-respect. Born where the universal impulse of all is to rise, there is nothing in the way of knowledge and accomplishment, which she does not hope some day to acquire, and even without any advantages of culture, womanly tact, quickness of mind, and lady-like self-possession, add the charm of grace to her beauty.—Now if you wish to find this lady of our fancy you must not look for her in our cities, where all the young ladies speak French, play on the piano, and are taught to be as much like one another as their bonnets. If you wish to investigate the flowers of a country, you do not look for them under the shade of a damask curtains, in the windows of drawing rooms, but seek them, as they grow free and individual at the roots of old mossy trees, and in the clefts of overhanging ledges of rocks, or forming eye-lashes to the thousand bright eyes of merry brooks. So if you would see this Yankee girl as she is, take a flight with us, up—up—not to the skies, but to the north of New Hampshire. Alight with us now in this cosy little nook, where the retiring mountains have left space for cultivation, and hard hands have been found to improve it. There, on the green breasted turf, have been dropped some dozen or so of dwellings, a meeting house, and a school house, all in every nondescript and unutterable styles of architecture.—There in that village which never was aroused by the rattle and tramp of the mail coach, whose only road has a green ribbond of turf in the middle, with a little turfy line on each side, you will perhaps find what I speak of. How still and sabbath-like seems the place to day—does anybody live here? There is nobody to be seen in the streets—nothing stiring but the leaves of the dense heavy sugar maples, that shade the old brown houses, and the blue flies and humble bees which are buzzing about, with great pretension to business, in the clover fields. But stay! there are signs of life; else why the rows of shinning milk pans,—and hark! by the loud drawl from the open windows of yonder school house, you preceive there is a rising generation in the land. Come with us, where a large, motherly, old-fashioned house seems to have set down to cool itself on that velvet slope of turf, while the broad masses of the maples and the superb arches of the elms, form an array of foliage about it, truly regal That house is the palace royal of one of the sovereign people of New Hampshire, to wit, Jonathan Parsons. Jonathan is a great man, and rich in the land, a wise man, and a man of valor moreover. He is great, politically, for he keeps the post office. He is rich too, for he is the undisputed possessor of all that he wants. He is wise, for he knows a little more than anybody about him, and as to his valor, it is self-evident from the fact that he has been promoted with unparalleled rapidity to be Captain, Colonel, and finally General Parsons. Accordingly he is commonly recognised by his martial title, "the General." He is a hale, upwright, cheerful man of fifty or thereabouts, with a bluff, ruddy face, and a voice as cheerful and ringing as a sleigh-bell. He turns his hand to more kinds of business than any one in the village, and, what is uncommon, thrives in all. He keeps the post office, and therewith also a small assortment of groceries, thread tape, darning needles, tin pans, and axe-heads, and the usual miscellaneous stock of a country store. He has a thriving farm, —possesses legal knowledge enough to draw deeds and contracts, and conduct all the simple law business of his neighborhood, and besides this, he attends, in a general way, not only to the government of the United States, but of all the countries in the world; for Jonathan takes a weekly newspaper from Boston, and makes up his mind once a week as to all the matters and things of the world around, and his convictions, doubts and opinions on these points, are duly expounded to his townsmen, while he is weighing out sugar or tea, or delivering letters in the course of the week. It is a pity that the President of the United States or the crowned heads of Europe never sent to Jonathan for his opinion,—for they would always find it snugly made up and ready for instant delivery. We have only to say in addition, that besides the patriarchal wealth of flocks and herds, Jonathan had a patriarchal complement of sons and daughters, among whom we shall only mention the eldest, whom we introduce by the ever verdant name of Mary. The village had called her mother a beauty before her, and Mary has borne that name ever since she shook the golden curls of careless childhood. Yet it is not the impression of mere physical beauty that she produces upon you: there is both intelligence and energy in the deep violet of her eye, and decision as well as sweetness in the outline of her beautiful mouth. Her form, naturally slender, is developed bye onstant and healthful exercise, and displays in every motion the elastic grace of her own mountain sweetbrier. And, more than all this, there is a certain cool, easy, air, a freedom and nobility of manner, a good taste in speaking and acting, that give to her, though untaught in the ways of the world, that charm beyond beauty, which is woman's most graceful gift. For this instinctive sense of what really is due to one's self and others—this perception of times, places and proprieties, which forms the highest attraction of the lady, though it may be wrought out by laborious drilling, and the tutelage of etiquette, is often the free gift of nature, poured on the fair head of some one who has never trod a carpet, seen a piano, or taken one step in the labyrinth of artificial life.

Mary's amount of accomplishments, so called, was small—including not a word of French, and no more music than was comprised in the sweetest of natural voices, taught in the common evening singing school of the village. But as a daughter and sister and housewife, her accomplishments were innumerable. Enter the cool, quiet house, not a room of which boasts a carpet, but whose snowy floors need no such concealment. The chief of all that is done in the house, in providing, making, mending, cleaning and keeping in order, is by the single hands of Mary and her mother. We know this may lead the minds of some of our readers to very prosaic particulars. We have heard a deal of heroines playing on the harp and so forth, but who ever heard of a heroine washing or ironing? The most that has ever been accomplished in these respects, was by the lovely Charlotte of Goethe, whom he introduces to us cutting bread and butter for her little brothers and sisters. We can assure all our fair readers who are inclined to be fastidious on the point, however, that had they lived under the roof of Jonathan Parsons, they could scarcely have been scandalized by any disagreeable particulars. Even at the wash-bench, our heroine, in her neat, close fitting calico, never looked so little like a lady as some fair ones we have seen in curl papers and morning gowns, before they were made up for company; and moreover, much that seems so laborious would be over with and out of sight, long before they are in the habit of having their eyes open in the morning. Many days they would find our heroine in possession of leisure to draw, read, write, sew or work muslin, quite equal to their own. They would see that by ingenuity and that quick observation in which pretty women are seldom lacking, she could fashion her attire so as not to be far from the rules of good usage; and that, though her knowledge from books was limited, her mind was active and full of thought, and and as ready to flash at the entrance of knowledge, as a diamond at the entrance of light.

You are not to suppose that a lady of such acomplishments, natural and acquired, a lady of rank and station, moreover, passed to her seventeenth year unwooed. So far from it, there was scarcely a personable article in the way of a beau, who had not first or last turned a hand in this matter. There were two dilapidated old bachelors, one disconsolate widower, half a dozen schoolmasters, one doctor and one lawyer, already numbered among the killed and wounded, and still Miss Mary carried her head with that civil, modest "what-do-I-care-for-you" air, that indicated that her heart remained entirely untouched —and all the wonder was, whom should she marry.

It came to pass, one bright summer afternoon, that as two young gentlemen, strangers in the village, were riding by the house of Jonathan Parsons, the sudden explosion of a gun caused the horse of one of them to start, and throw his rider, who falling against a post in in the front of the door, was very seriously injured. The consequence of all this was, that the two very good looking gentlemen were detained at the house for some two or three weeks. They were from Canada, and had come down into New Hampshire on a shooting and exploring expedition. The younger of them was the young Earl of Beresford, and the gentleman with him, a Mr. Vincent, his traveling companion, to whom happened the unlucky accident. He was so seriously hurt as to be confined entirely to his bed, and my young lord being thus suddenly thrown out of business, and into a dismally calm, roomy, clean, uninteresting old house, with no amusement but to tend a sick friend, and no reading but Scott's Family Paper and the Almanac, thought himself in very deplorable circumstances, until he caught a glimpse of the elegant form and face of Mary, which suddenly roused him from his apathy. Now when one is treading carpeted floors, lounging on damask sofas, and smelling cologne water, a pretty girl is very much a matter of course, unless her beauty be of a peculiarly rare and striking character. But where there are no curtains, no pictures, no carpets, and nothing more luxurious than a very high backed, perpendicular rocking chair, a pretty girl becomes an angel forthwith, and such was the case at present.—The young earl really thought, all things considered, that he would do our fair young Yankee the honor to institute a flirtation with her—so at least said his manner, when he made his first advances. He was repulsed, however, with a cool and determined indifference, which seemed to him quite unaccountable. We could have told the young gentleman the reason. It was not that Mary had not a woman's love of admiration, when honestly and sincerely offered, but there was something in the gallantry of Beresford altogether too taking-for-granted and condescending. She could perceive from his traveling equipments, his general air and manner, that he had alighted among them from quite another orb of society than any of which she had ever conceived, and there was a something indefinite even in his politeness, that told her he looked down both on her and her parents as beings of a vastly inferior order—and the thought roused all the woman's pride within her. No princess of the blood could have been more stately, self-possessed and politely determined to keep one at a distance, than our village beauty.

The Earl of Beresford was a mere man of fashion, with no more than a barely comfortable degree of reflection and feeling. Entirely incapable of estimating the real worth of Mary's character, and valuing her merely by the rules of conventional life, he was still struck by the quiet determination of her manner, into something like respect.—Our gentleman, however, had been thoroughly accustamed to have his own way, and as is usual with such persons, the thing he could not attain assumed in his eyes a sovereign value. He, moreover, piqued himself particularly on his success with women, and was not disposed to yield his laurels in an obscure country village. Consequently, the more Mary receded, the more eagerly he advanced,—the less she seemed disposed to value his attentions, the more obsequious they became, till at length my young lord grew so excited, that he determined on the magnanimous expedient of declaring his name and rank and making love in regular form, rather than lose the game.

"Vincent!"—said Beresford to his friend, one evening after walking up and down the room several times, adjusting his collar and brushing up his whiskers, like a man that is getting ready to say *something*.

"Well, Beresford, out with it," said Vincent.

"Vincent I have come to a very serious determination."

"I should think you might have," said Vincent, laughing, "We have been in serious circumstances lately."

"Nay, but without joking—"

"Well, without joking, then."

"I have determined to be married."

"For the two hundred and fortieth time," replied Vincent.

"Vincent, do be serious,"

"Serious! have I not been dolefully serious, ever since I came head first into this philosophic retreat?—However, Will, proceed to particulars, for any news is better than no news."

"Well, then, Vincent, I am determined to marry this lovely little hostess of ours."

"Not old Mrs. Parsons, I presume," said Vincent, laughing, "there would be little eclat in an elopement with her."

Beresford grew angry, but as Vincent still continued to laugh, was at last obliged to join, though with a very poor grace.

"Now Vincent," he resumed "you may spare both your wit and your wisdom, for my determination is unalterable—you know, of course, I mean the lovely Mary."

"Pshaw!" said Vincent, growing serious in his turn.—"Now, Beresford, is not this just like you? Because you are here, in a stupid place, and in want of amusement, must you set yourself to ruin the peace of an honest, artless country girl:—It's too bad,—I'm ashamed of you."

"Ashamed! too bad! what do you mean? Did I not tell you that I am going to marry her?"

"And do I not know you will do no such thing?" replied Vincent,—"did you ever see a handsome woman, of honorable principles, that you have not had a six-weeks' vow of marrying?"

"But Vincent—"

"But, Beresford," interrupted Vincent, "do you not know well enough, that all your vows and promises will wear only till you get to Quebec—and after the first ball then comes the old story,—unavoidable alteration—cruel necessity must prevent, and so forth,—and so the poor girl who has been the dupe of your good looks and fair speeches, is forgotten. Now, Beresford, you know all this as well as I do."

"But, Vincent, you do not understand the case."

"So you have told me regularly in every flirtation since you have been in the country. Come, now Will, for once be advised, and let this affair alone. Besides, think of the absurdity of the thing, introducing a wife whom you have picked up, like a partridge, on a shooting tour—nobody knows when or where."

"Oh, as to that," replied Beresford. "I can take her to Quebec and put her into a convent, to acquire accomplishments. She has an air and manner worthy of a countess, now—and then one can make up some little romance as to her parentage—at all events, marriage is the only terms on which she can be gained, so marry her I will."

"And you have gained her consent, and that of her parents, to this wise scheme?"

"Her consent?" said Beresford,—"of course, she will consent, though I have not yet opened the subjech with her."

"And pray how do you know that?"

"How do I know! why, I shall tell her who I am, and plead the cause officially, you see,—and with all deference to the elite of this region, such offers do not occur every day,—she must see this, of course."

"Well" replied Vincent "I have seen little of her, to be sure, but from the sobriety of mind and good sense that seem to characterise the family I have some hopes that you will not succeed."

"That's past praying for, I fear," said Beresford, "if I may judge from certain little indications, and so forth"—and Beresford turned on his heel and whistled himself out of the room, with a very contented and assured appearance.

His confident expectations had arisen simply from the fact that our heroine, from the joint influence of acquaintanceship and natural good humor, had grown, of late, much more approachable; besides which, for a few days past, a more marked change of manner had supervened. Mary had become absent, occasionally melancholy and more than usually excitable—her color was varying, her eye was restless, and there was a nervous tremor of manner, entirely different from anything she had ever before exhibited. The truth was, that she was wholly engrossed by certain little perplexities and sorrows of her own; but, as Beresford knew nothing of the kind, he formed for himself a very natural and satisfactory theory, as to the cause of her altered manner.

Accordingly, at the close of a still afternoon, when Mary's mother and sisters were absent, Beresford stole suddenly upon her, as she was sitting by an open window curtained by green vines. He commenced his enterprise by a series of complimentary remarks, in just that assumed, comfortable way, that is inexpressibly vexatious to an inexperienced and sensitive woman—a manner that seems to say, "I understand all about you, and can manage you to admiration." Mary felt annoyed, yet conscious of her own inability to meet, on his own ground, the practised and ready man of the world, who addressed her.

"Mr. Beresford," she said at length, after some silence, "I presume that all this is very fine in its way, but I beg you will not waste it upon me—I realy have not the cultivation to appreciate it."

Beresford protested that he was entirely and devoutly seriously in every word.

"I am very sorry for it, if you are," said Mary smiling.

Beresford proceeded to reveal his real name and title, and to make an offer in regular form.

With some surprise, but with great simplicity and decision, our heroine declined his proposal.

Beresford pleaded the advantage of station he had to offer, his own disinterestedness, and so forth.

"Indeed, Mr. Beresford," replied Mary, "I do not know enough about these things to feel in the least honored or tempted by them. It may, very possibly, seem to you that you do me a great honor by this proposal, but I have no such feeling. You are accustomed to such different kind of society, such a different manner of estimating things, from any thing I have ever known, that I cannot very well understand your feelings. If I ever marry, it will be one who can fully appreciate the affection I give, for its own sake, and not one who will always look upon me as a sort of ornamental appendage to his station, and so forth."

"Some Yankee pedlar or tinker, perhaps," replied Beresford, angrily.

"Very possible," replied Mary, calmly, "and yet he may be more truly noble, than the only Earl I ever had the honor of knowing,"—and our heroine left the room.

"Handsomely done, that!" said the earl, walking up and down the room—"pon my word, a duchess could not have executed the thing better. I was a fool for being angry with her, for, after all, it would have been awkward if she had consented,"—and the Earl, who never in his life troubled himself five minutes about any thing, made up his mind to pass off the whole as a good joke; and in less than three weeks from this time, he was desperately in love with a captivating little opera dancer at Quebec.

And yet on the evening of that very day, you might have caught glimpses of the white dress of Mary, as she stood beneath the old vine arbour, in the garden, alone with one other, listening to the oft told tale again. But this time one might perhaps see that she listens with no unwilling ear, while a manly hand clasps hers, and words of passionate feeling are poured forth.

"I must go, Mary, brightest, dearest, loveliest,—with such a form and face, such a soul, what might you not demand in one that dared hope for you, and I have nothing to offer—nothing."

"And do you think that I count a heart and soul like yours for nothing?" said Mary,

"Yes but there is so long an uncertainty before me—so much to be done single-handed, and not a soul thinks I shall succeed—not a soul—not even my own mother."

"Yes, George, you know I do," said Mary, "and you know what I say is worth more than all put together."

"Indeed I do—indeed I do—or I should have given up in despair long ago, my life, my angel."

"To be sure I am an angel," said Mary, "and so I beg of you, believe every word I say—that six or seven years from this time, you will come back here the great Mr. George Evarts, and everybody will be making bows and shaking hands."

"Ah, Mary!" said the young man, smiling—and immediately after his face changed; an anxious and thoughtful cloud again seemed to settle upon it—he took her hand and spoke with an expression of sorrow, such as she had never before seen.

"Mary I fear I have done you wrong, to involve you in my uncertainties—to make your happiness in any respect dependent on my doubtful success in a long hard struggle. I ought not leave you bound to me by any promise. If, during these future years, you see one who makes you an immediate offer of heart and hand—one worthy of you—and you think that if it were not for me—"

"I am to take him, of course," said Mary. "Well, I will remember it. Oh, George, this is just like you—always desponding, when you hope most. Come back to me five or ten years hence, and if you have any advice of the kind to give then—why I'll think of it."

But what was said after this we will only pause a little in our story, to explain the "who and what" of the last scene.

There dwelt in the village, a poor, pale sickly, desponding widow, whose husband had been a carpenter, but being suddenly killed by a fall, had left to his wife no other treasure than a small house and garden and as bright and vigorous a shoot of boyhood as ever grew up, fair and flourishing by an old, decaying stock. Little George was a manly, daring resolute fellow, with a heart running over with affection and protecting zeal for his mother, and for a while he hoed in the garden, drove the cow, milked and helped in various matters in-doors, with an energy and propriety that caused him to be held up as a pattern in the neighborhood. But when the days drew on that he should be put to some effective way of making a living, the various wise advisers of his mother began to shake their heads, for with a deal of general ability he seemed to have no elective affinity for anything in particular.

There was a good natured shoemaker, who offered fully to teach him the mysteries of the craft, and his mother looked upon it as a providential opening, and George was persuaded to essay upon the lapstone; but it would not do. Then Jonathan Parsons being a neighborly advising man, thought he knew what was best for the boy, and offered to take him on his farm and make something of him; and so George wielded the spade, hoe and axe, and a very capable young farmer he promised to be; but after a while he declared off from this also. In short, he seemed in the eyes of many to be in danger of falling into that very melancholly class of instances of clever people, who, in common phrase, "don' seem to stick to anything."

But the gossips of the place were for once mistaken, for there was that which George did stick to, after all. He had in his being that instinctive something or other, which leads one to feel after and find what he is made for. George had come across various odd volumes of books—history, travels, biography,—and these had awakened in his mind a burning desire to do or be something in the world—something, he scarce knew what, and so he determined he would go to college. And what a sighing and wondering there was from his old mother, and what talking and amazement among the vilage worthies. Jonathan Parsons gave the young man a faithful and fatherly lecture, from the top of a codfish barrel, on the subject of tempting Providence, and other kindred topics, enforcing his remarks by alluding to the example of Jack Simpson, a poor nonlescript, who was generally reported to have lost his wits in the attempt to study Latin as a most forcible illustration of his argument. Poor George had but one friend to encourage him amid all this opposition, and that was our warm-hearted and trusting Mary. He had become acquainted with her during his stay at her father's, and she had entered warmly into all his plans, and encouraged his scheme with all a girl's confident, undoubting enthusiasm. They had never, until the evening interview we related, settled any definite expectations for the future, for both knew that it was not a subject to be mentioned to Jonathan Parsons, who would see it down for a clear indication of lunacy on the part of Mary, and of something worse upon that of the gentleman.

We will not tell of the year long efforts that had been made by our hero, up to the date of his last interview—of the ragged Latin Grammar studied by firelight at his mother's hearth—the Euclid poured over during the hours of the long night, while he was tending saw-mill for a neighboring farmer. Suffice it to say, that alone and unassisted, he had now conquered the preparatory studies necessary to fit him for college, and had earned besides, a small stock of money. This, his little all, he laid out in a pedlar's box and the necessary outfit for it, and after bidding adieu to Mary, and promising his mother to send her a portion of all his earnings, he left his native village with a determination never to return, till he had fufilled the destiny he appointed for himself.

Six years from this time, and Mary was a beautiful woman of three-and-twenty, but not only beautiful, but educated and accomplished; for her own efforts had procured for her advantages of culture superior to what it is the lot of many to attain. George returned to his native village, a newly admitted lawyer, with the offer of a partnership in a very extensive business in Boston. Of course, everybody in the village altered their minds about him directly. His old mother laughed and almost blushed when complimented on her son, and said that somehow George always did seem to have it in him, and his neighbors, one and all, remembered how they had prophesied that George would be a remarkable man. As to Jonathan Parsons, he shook hands with him in extra style, invited him to drop in and see him any time, and even inquired his opinion as to one or two measures of Congress, about which he professed he had not yet made up his mind; and Mary——ah, well! Mr. George and Miss Mary had a deal of business by themselves in the little front room, from which came in time as gay a wedding as ever made an old house ring with merriment; and then they took a house in Boston, and Mr. George Evarts began to make a figure in the papers as leading young man in the political world, which made Jonathan Parsons a more zealous reader of them than ever; for, as he often took occasion to remark, "he felt that he had some hand in forming that young man's mind."

Many years after this, the Earl of Beresford and our heroine again met at a court drawing room in his own land, and to her, as the wife of the American Minister, his lordship was formally presented. He was now a regular married mad, somewhat gouty, and exceedingly fastidious in the matter of women, as his long experience on these subjects had entitled him to be. He was struck, however, with the noble simplicity of Mary's manners, and with a beauty which, though altered in style, time had done little to efface; nor did he know, till the evening was over, that he he had been in close attendance on the little village beauty of New Hampshire, and the wife of a Yankee Pedlar.

Editorial, News Items, &c.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

From our Tri-Weekly of Monday.

We have the pleasure to-day, of laying before the public the first number of the "*Erie Tri-Weekly Observer*," and the occasion seems appropriate to offer a few words to those upon whose patronage we shall rely to sustain us in our enterprise.

Erie is no longer the "sleepy borough," of former years, the bye-word and reproach of the lakes. She is rapidly taking her position among the most enterprising and growing cities in the country. Her Commerce and Manufactures are keeping pace with the growth and wants of the country,—while new avenues of trade and sources of wealth are daily developing themselves. No place along the whole chain of Lakes has maintained so steady and solid a growth, for the past few years, as this. Her increase of population and business has not been produced by speculation or fictitious causes. Buildings by hundreds, chiefly dwellings, have been erected, but unlike those of '36 and 37, they have found occupants; and now we doubt whether there is one without a tenant. And while our city is thus prosperous, our county and those adjacent, can boast of as large an increase of population and wealth as any in the State.

Under these circumstances, and with the facilities offered by the Magnetic Telegraph for the early reception of news, we have deemed that the business community demanded and would sustain a tri-weekly, if not a daily, paper devoted to their interest and that of the place and adjoining country. The first number of a paper of this character is now before the public. Will it be sustained? This problem we are determined to solve. We have embarked in the enterprise after due reflection, and we very much mistake the business men of this city, if we are allowed to fail.

In these days of Telegraph and Steam, it is of the utmost importance to business men to receive the earliest advices in regard to markets, especially those of our Eastern cities. All such information has a direct bearing upon their own operations—in fact no man can do business unless he is put in possession of such advices. It will be the aim of the *Tri-Weekly Observer* to furnish such information, so far as it can be obtained by Telegraph and otherwise. Self-interest, therefore, would seem to dictate to our business men to sustain us in our enterprise, not only with their subscriptions, but that most important of all newspaper support—ADVERTISING!—Towns are judged, in a measure by their newspapers.—If they exhibit a large advertising patronage, it is taken abroad as good evidence that the town is in a prosperous condition, and others are induced to seek in it for a location —thus enhancing the price of real estate and creating a market for all kinds of goods, manufactures and produce.

With these brief remarks we launch our bark upon the waters of public favor, determined to succeed, and with the full belief that there is no such word as FAIL!

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.—The *Crawford Democrat*, in remarking upon the many conflicting statements in regard to the passage of the law abolishing Militia trainings, says: "We know not whether the bill has become a law. About the fourth of July next the pamphlet Laws will arrive here, when we expect to know all about the matter. If a law existed requiring the publication of all laws of general interest in each county of the State, immediately after their passage, the people would always be made acquainted at an early day with their provisions and govern themselves accordingly. Let the people take this subject in hand, and let the press echo their feelings, until a law of this kind is secured. Such an one now exists in the State of New York and is deservedly popular with the people." We respond to the suggestion, heartily.

☞ A band of vocalists called the "AEOLIANS," have been drawing crowded houses in Buffalo for a week past. They are residents of Buffalo, and contemplate making a tour west. Perhaps they will give us a call.

☞ The Buffalo Herald says it is understood that the arrangements for a Steamboat Assoiation on the Lakes, are nearly completed. It is probable they will be perfected early this week. Sorry to hear it.

☞ One of our exchanges says, since Gen. Wool took command of Gen. Taylor's army, all the guerrillas have been dispersed—not one is to be seen. The feeling that at present exists in that part of Mexico is very beautifully expressed in the words of one the Alcades to Gen. Wool. "Others," said he, "have conquered our persons, but you have conquered our hearts."

☞ The Democrats in Fredrickstown, Maryland, in convention on the 15th, declared Gen. Cass their first choice for the Presidency; and approved Mr. Polk's entire policy.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER EAGLE.—A Detroit paper of the 24th says, the Schooner Eagle has been discovered near Sheboygan. She is a perfect wreck, and it is supposed that all on board have perished. The Propeller Princeton, which came down to-day, took off one body—supposed to be Jacob Lawson.

PURVIANCES' NEWS AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER, is the title of a new paper, the first number of which is on our table, just commenced at Allegheny City. The "*News*" is Whig in politics, and deals out its blows upon the Democracy in true Federal style. We trust the proprietors will add more dollars to their pockets, than converts to their principles.

☞ The German Revolutionary Committee of New York, have purchased a thousand stand of arms to be used by emigrant volunteers who have been enrolled in battalions, and will shortly leave this country for the theatre of war in their native land.

TRUE TO THE LETTER.—The seamstresses of Baltimore who have suffered in common with that class of deserving operatives, from the pitiful wages to which they have been compelled to submit, passed the following resolution at a recent meeting in that city:

Resolved, That modern Charity carries a high head, and is far-sighted—keenly perceptive of misery afar off; but unable to discern it near home.

☞ The Cleveland Herald (whig) says Clay can't begin to carry Ohio! Clay says he is told he can. Which knows best?

☞ Sandusky has two daily papers and Toledo, one—surely if they are supported, Erie ought at least to support a tri-weekly.

☞ The President has re-nominated Col. Victor E. Piollet to the Senate, for the place of Paymaster in the Army.

THE NEUTRAL PRESS AND PARTIES.

It has become very fashionable of late, among a certain class of Editors, when they can find nothing else whereon to employ their pens, to launch their anathemas against the political parties of the country, accusing them of blind adherence to the behests of their leaders, and a slavish bowing of the knee to every measure broached. These Editors profess a great deal of independence—patriotism —wisdom—and, in short, claim for themselves, all the cardinal virtues said to be possessed and practiced alone by saints. In private life, however, every one of them will be found as bitter a partizan as any political Editor in the country. Their newspaper profession on this subject, then, is all gammon—sheer hypocracy—intended to catch the support of the uninitiated, and in too many cases to subserve the cause of some of these parties they so zealously condemn.

A paper before us—the Buffalo Morning Herald—of the character described above, under the head of "*Revolutions*," says it "hopes ere long to see a revolution—bloodless indeed—but effective," "to free us from the chains and fetters of a tyranny almost as binding as any experienced in the old" world; "the tyrannical chains of party." After making this assertion, which no man in his sober senses will pretend contains as much truth as a grain of mustard seed, the writer gravely goes on to say that "our whole country, with its boasted institutions of freedom, is becoming corrupted by this servile submission to the mandates of party." A well turned and prettily expressed sentence, truly—but is it true? We shall not say that it is not, but we question whether its author can give us any evidence that it is. Moreover, we doubt whether there is one in a thousand of the people, who in fact constitute the parties of the country, and who, of all others, should know whether *their* "servile submission to the mandates of party" is working such incalculable evils to the country, will ficknowledge his statements correct in fact, or probable in action. We agree with him, however, in one particular, and even go beyond; for we say that "every man who is a patriot," or who is not—"who loves his country with the pure devotion which a patriot should feel," or who sees in her institutions, political and social, "a tyranny almost as binding as any experienced in the old" country, "should know why he adheres to such and such principles; should be thoroughly convinced that those principles are the ones most applicable to the good of the whole country, and should be able to give his reasons why he helps to sustain and promulgate them, and then by his suffrage and his influence, should support that candidate for political preferment whose principles most nearly harmonize with his own. Let this be done, and" we shall have few, very few, *neutral* preachers, for they will find no hearers.

It is idle to inveigh against political parties in a government like ours. They are as necessary to its purity, in fact to its existence, as light to the world, or the descending rains and dews, to the growth of vegetation.

☞ To the kind attention of the Editors of the Erie Observer we are indebted for the following Foreign News, received by them by *Telegraph* and furnished us in an *Extra*, under date of Erie, April 24—5 P. M., twenty-four hours in advance of any other information on the subject:

We clip the above from the *Meadville Journal*. It is but one out of many similar notices we have received since the extension of the Telegraph to this city, and shows how our efforts to keep up with the spirit of the age in furnishing late news, is appreciated abroad. Give us support enough to sustain our present enterprise, and we pledge ourselves to redoubled exertions in behalf of the public in this particular. Meadville has already furnished us with a fair lot of subscribers—not, however a quarter what she can, and what we trust she will do.—Every business man should take the Tri-Weekly, because he will find in it the latest market reports. Politicians of all parties should furnish themselves with a copy—the Democrats, because it will be advancing the great cause of popular rights for which they are contending; the Whigs and Abolitionists, because they should be well informed of the designs and principles of our party, and thereby be enabled to counteract with more certainty the influence we might otherwise exert.

☞ Had we time for sentimentalism we might have something to say in regard to the auspicious day we launch our bark upon the troubled sea of popular favor, —the *first of May*, the month of returning flowers, of grateful odors, warm sunshine, delicious breezes, and all that sort of stuff, which poets and moon-struck youths delight to do up in tender rhyme—but we haven't. Short of help—disappointed in some our calculations—had to work at ease, write editorial, run on errands, and so on to the end of the chapter of Editorial annoyances. Any one that would be sentimental under such circumstances could be so with a thousand Camanches at his heals.

ILLINOIS FOR CASS.—The Democratic State Convention of Illinois has appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and instructed them for *Gen. Lewis Cass* for President. The Cass stock is evidently on the rise.

PROGRESS OF THE AGE.—Senator *Niles*, of Connecticut, has introduced a bill abolishing cents, and substituting a silver coin worth a quarter dime. This may be recorded as another step in this age of progress. In our boyish days juveniles were content with a cent stick of candy, but now nothing short of two and a-halfers will will do them. Dr. Niles is entitled to a place among the benefactors of our race!

☞ The *Oswego Palladium* in noticing C. M. Clay's letter to Henry Clay, quotes Cassius' assertion that "Henry Clay can never be President of these United States," and adds "We think few will differ with him in that opinion." What does the *Palladium* mean? It is well known that the division in the ranks of the Democracy in New York, which the *Palladium* is weekly adding fuel to, is boastingly held up as evidence, by Mr. Clay and his friends, of the certainty of his election this fall. If Henry Clay is elected, it will be by the vote of New York, when the Palladium can falicitate itself upon the fact that it contributed to prove Cassius a liar. We wish the Palladium joy in its company.

☞ *Graham's Magazine* for May contains a portrait of Gen. Worth, a fashion plate, and a fancy sketch. The press is of the highest order of excellence, and the number is fully equal to any of its predecessors.

ITS FRUITS.—The fruit of the Revolution already begin to show itself in France by the rapid increase of newspapers. In Paris, not only has the circulation of all the old established journals enormously increased, that of La Presse alone having risen from 36,000 to nearly 80,000, but a swarm of smaller journals have come into existence. A sort of penny race of newspapers, distributed by hawkers in all quarters of Paris, and usually sold for one sou, the profits being two-fifths of a sou, has begun.

These are distributed in all the public promenades by thousands, free from the control of any police, on the public ways the venders spread them out on the trottoirs, stick them on the hands of their hats, and hang them round their persons, and by way of provoking the appetite of purchasers they sometimes shout out their leading lines of remarkable news, just enough to tantalize the buyer and extract the sou. In Germany, too, since the iron hand of governmental espionage has been removed, new journals have sprung into existence. This is but a natural consequence—for newspapers are the legitimate offspring of liberty.

☞ The Type upon which this paper is printed, is from the Foundry of N. LYMAN, Buffalo.

☞ The *Crawford Democrat*, says a new Post office has been established in Bloomfield tp., on the State road, called Riceville, and B. B. Cummings, Esq., appointed Post Master.

Late from Mexico.

From the Picayune, April 22.

Yesterday morning at half past 8 o'clock, the royal steam-packet Avon, Lieut. Phillip Hast, R. N., commander, arrived at Ship Island, from Tampico and Vera Cruz. By the arrival of this noble vessel, we have received files of papers and correspondence from the city of Mexico as late as the 13th instant, and from Vera Cruz to the afternoon of the 16th, the time the steamer sailed.

The news is very important; but so voluminous, that we are compelled to furnish it to our readers in a second edition, which we shall issue at an early hour this morning. We have several days further proceedings of the court of inquiry, with other correspondence, and shall also extract copiously from our files.

It will be seen by the letter of our correspondent, (for which only we can find room in the regular edition, and which we append,) that the court of inquiry has probably adjourned to the United States, and that we may shortly expect the arrival of its members and extraordinary subjects in our city.

[*Special Correspondence of the Picayune.*]

CITY OF MEXICO, April 13, 1848.

It is reported on the authority of the Progreso, the "Puro" paper published at Queretaro, that Pena y Pena has asked that 4 months be now allowed him to obtain the ratification of the treaty. I can learn of no other authority for the report, and am disposed to doubt its truth; for if Pena y Pena is desirous of the ratification of the treaty, his only prospect of succeeding is by pressing the subject upon Congress immediately. It is added, too, that the Mexicans have great hopes of obtaining concessions and modifications of the treaty, as approved by the Senate of the United States, from our own commissioner or commissioners; an I if they were to be guided by the past, as I had occasion to observe in a former letter, they would procrastinate negotiation, or continue the war, in the conviction that the more the one was procrastinated or the longer the other was continued, the greater would be their ultimate advantage. I have, however, strong hopes that neither Sevier nor Mr Clifford will permit any trifling on the part of the Mexicans, but will tell them at once, without parley, "Gentlemen, here are our terms—accept them or reject them, as you think proper.—We are conquerers, and have and will exercise the right of conquerors in dictating our terms." This is all the negotiation that is necessary, and all that should have ever been used. Mr. Clifford arrived here day before yesterday, with the secretary of the commission, Mr. Walsh, and was very handsamely received—all the troops in the city having, by order of Gen. Butler, turned out to give him a reception.

We learn that Mr. Sevier left Vera Cruz for this city, on the 7th instant; and the commander-in-chief has ordered similar honors to be paid to him. Captains Fairchild and Kerr, in command of two companies of the Louisiana mounted men, escorted Mr. Clifford up. They will remain here about a week; and, together with Col. Biscoe and Lieuts. Kelley and Hunter, also of the Louisiana battalion, will then return to Vera Cruz. The prospect is still favorable for a speedy meeting of Congress at Queretaro; and for my part, notwithstanding the contradictory rumors and reports on the subject, I shall be disappointed if the treaty is not ratified within a month or six weeks. In anticipation of favorable action upon the treaty, all the sick who can bear removal—numbering about one thousand—were yesterday sent to Jalapa, with an escort commanded by Lieutenant Col. Preston, of the 4th Kentucky Regimen'.

On Sunday night last, between the hours of 8 and 10, a patrol of ten riflemen, commanded by a corporal, was fired upon from the building known as the "bull pen," in the lepero quarter of the city.—After sustaining the fire for about ten minutes, the patrol was compelled to retire. Reinforcements, consisting of one company of the rifles, under Lieut. Russell, three companies of the 4th Kentucky regiment, (the name of the commander of which I have been unable to learn,) and a company of marines, under Capt. Henderson, were ordered out. These forces having arrived on the ground, 40 or 50 armed horsemen were met, who, secreting themselves in and about the "bull-pen," kept up a fire upon our troops for nearly an hour. Several shots were also fired from the tops of the houses in the vicinity, and two riflemen were severely wounded. Owing to the darkness of the night, and the fear that our troops might accidently shoot one another, their fire was not effective, and but two of the Mexicans were killed. A few were taken prisoners, and houses in the neighborhood were searched, and the arms found in them captured. During the latter part of the fight a firing was heard toward the *Alameda*, in the opposite quarter of the city, and Lieut. Russell started in the direction from which it was heard, but on reaching the spot no one was to be found. The horsemen that were seen at the "bull-pen" were regularly armed as guerillas or cavalry, with lances escopettes, and pistols, and it is supposed the object was to break the armistice. The firing at the *Alameda* was, it is supposed, for the purpose of drawing attention that way, and, by weakening the forces at the "bull-pen," enable the Mexicans there to act with more boldness and effect.

The parties accused of the murder of Manuel Torillo, and of the attempted burglary of the house in which he was clerk, were arraigned yesterday before a military commission, of which Col. Burnham, of the New York volunteers, is president; and, after the charges being read, at their request, the examination was postponed until this morning, to allow them an opportunity to obtain counsel. Since I last wrote you, Lieut. Madison, of the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, and Sergeant Stuart, of the 7th infantry, have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the affair. Armstrong, who has turned State's evidence, and is kept in confinement in the palace, says, that since his imprisonment he has seen another officer who was implicated in the foul deed, but whose name he does know, frequently pass in and out of the palace. Measures have been taken for this officer's arrest, as soon as he is seen by Armstrong again. There are now ten persons in confinement charged with this crime, viz: Lieuts. Hare, Dutton and Madison, of the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers; Sergeants B. F. Wragg and Stuart, of the 6th infantry; John Wall, private of company E, 7th infantry; Jesse Armstrong, a discharged teamster; John D. Hollister, an American citizen; and John Laverty, a Canadian Frenchman—not an American citizen, as I first stated. Two others—a man named Booth, a discharged teamster; and a Frenchman, named Lavateur, who has resided a long time in this city—both charged with being participators in the crime—have not yet been arrested; and the probability is, they have escaped into the interior.

The twenty-eight deserters I spoke of in my last letter, as being about Chapultepec, are still at large. The party sent in search of them was unsuccessful, and they are probably ere this in Queretaro. Two privates of the 3d dragoons were caught in the act of deserting night before last, with their horses, arms, and equipments. Second Lieut. Thomas H. Bussey, of the 4th infantry, has been found guilty by a court martial of absenting himself without leave from his command, of disobedience of orders, and of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman in charging in a pay account, which he sold, $10 for commanding a company in his regiment, whereas he never commanded a company. The court has sentenced him to dismissal from the service, and the sentence has been approved by the commander-in-chief.

We first heard of the late great revolution in France on Sunday last, 9th inst.; and the day had not passed before measures were taken to afford the Americans here an opportunity of manifesting their joy at the glorious event, and of expressing their sympathies with republican France. Accordingly, a preliminary meeting was held, the proceedings of it I send you. A more enthusiastic meeting I have never witnessed, and the determination is universal, that, whatever demonstration the committee of arrangements may agree upon to celebrate the event, it shall be one worthy of the occasion.

The court of inquiry, it is now confidently said, will adjourn about the middle of next week, and will proceed immediately to the United States to prosecute the investigation. D. S.

SANTA ANNA'S FARRLAWELL ADDRESS.

Santa Anna's farewell address to the Mexican people, on the eve of departure from the country, is distinguished for a style of eloquence peculiarly his own. The effect of it, however, will hardly be favorable to the establishment of peace between Mexico and the United States—for he denounces the treaty and devotes it to execration. It is possible, and indeed the style of address might warrant the supposition, that Santa Anna intends to wait on the coast, or not far off, until the final decision of the Congress at Queretaro is known—while in the meantime the popular feelings are to be excited against the treaty. The conclusion of the farewell manifesto is in the following words:

"The condition to which things have arrived, has made my person useless to the country. A peace—the memory of which will be execrated—has been resolved upon, and two-thirds of the national territory have been sold to the invaders for a mess of pottage. An armistice, shameful and absurd, has been sanctioned, in order to arrive at the end of the iniquity. What course, then, remains, fellow-citizens, to him who returned to his country only to satisfy the public will, and to fight in the most noble cause against foreign enemies? What shall he do, who is assailed on both sides? Retire to foreign land—deplore the immense misfortunes of the Republic, in which mad passions and miserable interests have obtained an ascendancy over the holy cause of the country.

"In the exile to which I condemn myself, it will be some alleviation of the thoughts which embitter my spirit, that I have preferred my personal ruin, that of my interests and of my power, rather than range myself with the enemies of Mexico, to form a peace which will cast to the earth the elements of its riches and its nationality. My garments cut by the balls of the enemy—thousands of Mexicans who have fallen in my presence and at my orders—the blood of the invader and the hillocks of his corses which will remain on the fields of battles—will be so many additional titles to the glory of my country and of my children.

Mexicans! one of the leaders of your independence—one most anxious for your good name—one who has the glory of offering the Republic trophies snatched from the hands of foreign enemies—one who has fought against them, conquering a thousand difficulties—one who has shed his blood in maintenance of your rights—in fine, your most loyal friend commends you to God."

The whole discourse is in substance but another repetition of a discourse he has fulminated again and again—a boasting enumeration of his labors and sacrifices—an apology for his reiterated want of success, an outpouring of reproach against the malice of his enemies and the ingratitude of his countryman, a parting malediction on the treaty, and finally a solemn declaration—made for the sixth or seventh time—that he quits Mexico and washes his hands of her forever.

THE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION.

The New York papers, just received, contain the Foreign News in detail. We have only room for the following, in regard to the meeting of the Chartists, from the London Morning Chronicle, of the 10th of April:

"This forenoon, at eleven o'clock, the chartists assembled according to arrangement, on Kennington common. There was an immense crowd of persons, amounting to at least sixty thousand, but it fell infinitely short of the countless multitudes anticipated by the chartists. At half past eleven o'clock the van containing the convention delegates, and drawn by a number of horses from Smith-End, arrived on the common, Mr. Feargus O'Connor appearing in the front, with Messrs. M'Grath, Doyle, Harney and Jones on either side.

The Convention was loudly cheered, and presented quite a picture of political fermentation. The delegates, as they were drawn along on the crazy platform, being distilled almost to a jelly by the jolting as much as by their fears: The number of banners, mottoes, &c., was beyond calculation.

On the *cortege* coming to a stand, a polite invitation was conveyed to Mr. Feargus O'Connor that Superintendent Malalieu, on the part of the Commissioners of the Police, wished to have a few minute's conversation with him on the Kennington road, outside the common. Mr. O'Connor immediately descended from the triumphal car and obeyed the summons alone. He was then informed, in very plain English, by Mr. Malalieu, that the procession would not be allowed to return over *any* of the bridges on any account or pretence whatever.

Mr. O'Connor then said that the petition should be forwarded in cabs piecemeal to the House of Commons, and that he would use his endeavors to induce the multitude to disperse quietly on the common, without any further procession.

On this understanding Mr. O'Connor returned to his compatriots, and was addressing the multitude when our reporter left. A general disposition prevailed as to the propriety as well as the necessity obeying the injunctions of their leader.

After Mr. O'Connor's address, exhorting the meeting to disperse, the several flags and banners were immediately taken down or folded, and the followers of each deployed in perfect order. At two o'clock the numbers returning by the Westminster bridge were so great that, in order to prevent anything like alarm, or the chance of a demonstration occurring in the neighborhood of the House of Parliament, a clever and ingenious manœuvre was performed by the police, by which the supply was cut off at the Surrey side, whilst the bridge, Bridge-street, and Parliament, were quietly cleared by a body of the horse-patrol.

A few stones were thrown at the police opposite Astley's Theatre, and several of the men were severely cut, which provoked a sharp rally, in which the processionists were completely routed, with only a few heads broken, and no serious injury done to any one. At the moment this report is written a heavy shower is scattering the remaining portion of the Chartist forces in all directions, whilst Trafalgar-square and the other rallying points are in the hands of the police, and perfectly free from loungers or disturbers of the peace."

FACTS STRANGER THAN FICTION.—A rather fashionable young man of about thirty, was noticed yesterday afternoon, promenading between the Park and the Hospital in Broadway. He was attired in somewhat sailor fashion and presented evident marks of the ruin of dissipation. His dark hair was long and matted, and his toilet apparently had not been attended to for many days. At one of his many turns he met two ladies. One was tall and strikingly handsome, and dressed in deep mourning; the other was short and fair, and bedecked in light and fancy colors. When the the sailor and the lady dressed in mourning met, the latter wildly screamed, and would have fallen on the side-walk but for the impulsive effort of the strange looking man to catch her in his arms—"Good Heavens, Edward," convulsively gasped the female, and "Eliza, my own loved one," was hoarsely whispered by the sailor. He bore the fainting form in his arms gently into Mr. ——'s store, where every attention was paid to her distressed situation.

Quite a gaping crowd was collected, deeply interested by the scene. The lady is an actress of great promise and some European fame, and now sojourning at one of our fashionable Hotels. She was to have appeared at one of our Theatres in the course of next week. Having heard of the death of her husband, she left England about two months past. The history of her early marriage was one of woe and misfortune. Her husband was a midshipman on board an English war steamer, was dismissed for drunkenness, and joined a cruiser of suspicious character. In one of these fits of intoxication this man fell overboard in the Gulf stream in a gale of wind. A spar was thrown him, by which he was miraculously saved. He was picked up by one of our packets and landed at Peck Slip, on Saturday morning. Edward T——n, is the husband for whose rumored death his young, beautiful and accomplished wife went into mourning; and thus, as we have described, did she in a singular manner fall in with her lost one. Heaven pity the afflicted, trial-stricken wife, and restore the erring husband to society.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S RESIGNATION.—Mons. Pageot, formerly Minister of France at Washington, over his own signature in the National Intelligencer, denies the newspaper statement that he was not invited by M. Lamartine to remain at his post, and publishes the letter of M. Lamartine, as well as his own reply, which settles the point. From M. Pagcot's reply we extract the following.

"Attached from feelings and conviction to the dynasty which the free will of France had called to the throne in 1830, and convinced that the happiness of my country was closely connected with its preservation, I could not consent to represent the Power in whose name you addressed me your instructions. I shall deliver over the archives of the mission to its Secretary."

SUPERSTITION.—Four girls were recently arrested in the village of Odell, Bedfordshire, England, for sticking a cat full of pins and then burning her alive. The cruel deed was performed as a *charm*, to ascertain the constancy of a lover of one the girls!

VISIT TO SANTA ANNA.

The special army correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, has been twice favored. First with "a long talk", with illustrious Santa Anna himself, and second with the privilege of gazing upon his youthful wife, whom he pronounces to be the most beautiful woman in Mexico.

Here is his (flattering) portrait of Santa Anna:

I must confess myself greatly but agreeably disappointed in the personal appearance of Santa Anna. In every action he is the essence of dignity and politeness—all that can be expected of a perfect gentleman, and the first impression to one who knew not the history of the man, would be a favorable and lasting one. A finer face I never saw, and his eye is as keen and expressive as ever man possessed.—His height is about five feet eleven inches, with a well proportioned body and limbs, though a little inclined to corpulency. His hair, originally jet black is fast turning gray, and his countenance, although a care worn expression is perceptible, is a picture of cheerfulness combined with resignation to misfortune. He walked about the room without a cane, but still with some difficulty, and when he seated himself it was not without some pain in his crippled leg. I must acknowledge that I visited the man with strongest prejudices against him, but at the same time could but feel an admiration for one who had accomplished so much with so little foundation to go upon.

He possesses the reputation of a great General without having won victories. He has raised armies without means, and fed them without money; he has instilled into his countrymen an enthusiasm and affection for him which no man never accomplished before with so few resources; and the cause of all is a mighty mind. On one who has ever traced his career and read the masterly productions of his pen, who will judge him impartially, but will acknowledge him to be really a great man; yet his faults have been so many, his excesses so numerous, and his outrages on the first principles of honor so glaring, that no living being can judge of his actions without condemnation.

Now for the lady:

I cannot describe her with any degree of justice. She is rather small, but by far the most beautiful and interesting women I have seen in Mexico. Her form if perfect, her countenance open and intelligent and in a word, she is just such a person as a novelist would select for his heroine. I have heard many Mexicans say that Santa Anna does not possess her heart, but her long devotion to him and her participation in his hardships and dangers has proved otherwise to the world. She is now about twenty years of age, but does not appear more than seventeen. Santa Anna is accompanied by his brother-in-law and a daughter by his first wife, about fourteen years old, who is the very reverse of her stepmother in beauty and in every other respect.

A STRANGE STORY.—The Lewistown [Ill.] Republican announces the death of Mr. Norman Bemis, under very distressing circumstances. He was married on Thursday, of last week, to Miss Fast, living some few miles above Liverpool, on Duck creek. On the night after the wedding, they rode down to Liverpool, to visit a friend and spend the night. Between 7 and 8 o'clock at night, Mr. Bemis left the house to go and visit a connection of his, Mr. Brush, a few rods distant. In approaching the house, he observed a person in female attire carrying two guns. The person retired as Bemis approached, and although saluted once or twice by Bemis, no answer was returned. Bemis had partly passed the house, and was approaching the strange person, when he was shot dead. No person were in Brush's house at the time, except Mrs. Brush and a little boy, and they heard some one exclaim, "Bemis is shot." Going out, they found the person in female attire, holding Bemis's head in *her* lap, and Bemis dead or dying. The disguised person was Nehemiah Northrup, who had acknowledged that he had shot Bemis, but declared that it was an accident, as he did not know that the gun was loaded. A coroner's verdict was to the same effect. Northrup gave himself up, and after the examination, was held to bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer the charge of involuntary manslaughter. It appeared on the examination, that it was intended to *charivari* the newly married couple, and that Northrup was to participate in it; that he had left Liverpool and gone to his home a mile or two distant, after the arrival of Bemis; that he took the two guns, without seeing whether they were loaded or not, returned to Liverpool before his associates in the *charivari* arrived, carelessly snapped the gun at and killed Bemis. Northrup, it is said, knew the gun was empty when he last used it, but it had been borrowed and returned with the loading, without his knowledge.

DUELS IN MEXICO.—We extract the following from a recent letter from Tampico, which appeared in the New Orleans Commercial Times, of the 20th ult. It will be seen that our officers do not appear disposed to allow themselves to become rusty in the practice of shooting:

Two duels took place in this vicinity recently; the first was between Lieuts. Cumnbell and Ledger, of the Louisiana volunteers; weapons muskets, distance forty paces; at the third fire Lieut. Ledger received a wound in the thigh. This took place at Altamird. The second duel took place between Lieut. Severe, of company K, Louisiana volunteers and a young Irishman named Laughlin, supposed to be an officer in the British army, weapons muskets, distance twenty paces; the first fire Lieut. Severe received a severe wound in the right arm, shattering the bone badly, but it is believed his arm will be saved. This took place on the morning of the 14th, on the opposite side of the Panuco river. The difficulty originated out of some remarks made by Laughlin about an officer of the regiment. So great was the excitement on the occasion of this duel, that Laughlin received two challenges more, in less than an hour after this affair with Severe, and the Colonel commanding was under the necessity of banishing him and his friends from Tampico.

HOMICIDE.—At Reading, Ohio, a few days since, Henry Hoffman was mortally shot by one Campbell, said to be from New York, under very painful circumstances. Campbell, it is said, had eloped from New York with a female companion, whom he abandoned soon after their arrival at Cincinnati, and succeeded in corrupting a married sister of Hoffman with whom he fled to Indiana. Pursuit was made and the female was brought back, but some months after it was discovered that her criminal intimacy with Campbell had been renewed. Hoffman set out to take Campbell's life, of which Campbell was apprized and when they met Campbell fired first, inflicting a mortal wound. He was arrested but discharged after an investigation of the affair, it appeared that he took Hoffman's life in defence of his own.

THE TARIFF OF 1842.—If some legislative wiseacre were now to propose to enact for the whole country, the exploded bluelaws of New England, he could hardly be regarded with more contempt, than are those political magicians who announce to the world that the welfare of the country requires the resurrection of the Tariff of 1842. The truth is, like the humbugs of other ages, it has already taken its place in the depository of the dead past, and Federalism will be too glad to commit it to perpetual obscurity, when its few and feeble capacities are once more exposed. The truth is, the charm that, in former days, made this question a formidable delusion, has just past away. Those who were deceived have at last seen that it is not the idol that has consumed their presents, and exacted from them their exertions, but the sleek impostors who concealed themselves within it, and grew fat upon the tributes of their dupes. When Europe is trampling under foot the hollow baubles and painted gewgaws of royalty, it is not meet that this great country should begin to restore the relics of privilege and power, which they have just buried fathoms deep. Federalism desires to use the Tariff of 1842, for the purpose of regaining lost position. While it is about it, it might as well evoke the ghosts of the United States Bank and the standing army, and so complete the folly and the failure.—*Pennsylvanian.*

MISTAKES.—A story is told of a good merchant of Mobile—we knew him well—which we believe to be true. He was deeply immersed in cotton speculation. At a meeting of his church, he was unexpectedly called upon to fill the regular minister's place. He gave out the hymn—read it—and when repeating the page just before singing, he said—Hymn on page 36—long staple. The Congregation could not stand it. Knowing his occupation and his anxiety, not even the sacredness of the place could restrain the long staple—for long metre.—What a blunder! Forever after the good man was always called 'long staple.'—*Louisville Examiner.*

A GHOST STORY—SOMETHING NOVEL.

Notwithstanding the exploded and obsolete idea of the existence of Ghosts and Goblins, there is much of superstitious credulity existant, which only requires a few unusual sounds and noises to bring into active exercise. We have seen whole neighborhoods roused to a high pitch of excitement by things which ought to create nothing but a laugh with reflecting persons.

There has been recently a great excitement prevailing at Hydesville, in Wayne county, growing out of a mysterious knocking upon the door of a house. Great numbers from all that region of country, have flocked to the enchanted spot to be astonished by the phenomenon. The Rochester Daily Advertiser says that a pamphlet has been published, containing certificates from individuals residing in that neighborhood, who have heard the mysterious knocking, and have propounded to his ghostship a variety of questions, all of which have been answered by *raps*. The occupant of the house is named John D. Fox, who formerly resided in Rochester, and himself and his wife both make a certificate in regard to the mysterious thumping.

They state that they first heard this noise about the 30th of March, in the evening, just after the family had retired to rest, and that it has continued from that time to the present. The ghost not only answers all questions put to it, but readily gives the age of each child in the family, and of others in the neighborhood, but the "spirits" history of its own affairs is altogether the most marvellous. The "story of its wrongs" runs somewhat thus:

It states the body it once inhabited was that of a pedlar; that it was 31 years of age, and was murdered about four years since by the then occupant of the house, by having its throat cut with a butcher knife; that it left a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, who are now living in Orleans Co. that its wife died about two years since, that the amout of money taken was $500, besides a trunk and pack of goods; that the wife of the man who committed the murder had gone away that night, as well as a girl who worked there, named Lucretia Pulver; that it was murdered on Thursday night at 12 o'clock; that the first letter of its given name was C., and that of sir-name was B., but it refused to give the entire name, (a very considerate ghost!)

The manner in which these questions are said to asked and answered, is this: For instance, when they wish to ascertain the first letter of its name, the questioner goes through the alphabet, and when the right letter is called, it *raps*. So also of the county where its children now reside. On calling over the list, when the one it wishes to designate is named, it manifests it by rapping. In this way all the answers have been given. Some times there has been as many as 2 or 300 persons at the house at a time, and it is said that all have distinctly heard the noises. Some 15 or 20 of them certify to the fact over their own signature.

In the course of their questions, it was asked who committed the murder, and each individual was named who had occupied the house from its erection.—No knocking was heard until the name of a very respectable man now residing at Lyons, Wayne Co. was called, when it made three knocks louder than common, and the headsted jarred more than it had done before!

It states that the murderer cannot be punished because there were no witness of his crime, and yet so many are the absurd stories about the matter, that the individual has felt constrained to procure a certificate of good character and respectability, signed by some forty or fifty of his former neighbors.

DREADFUL MURDER IN SOUTH EASTON.—On Monday, the 26th inst., between eleven and twelve o'clock James Craven and Richard Zink, (both men of families) entered Mr. Depew's Hotel in South Easton. Zink called for something to drink at the bar, and at the same time drew several coins from his pocket and held them loosely in his hands; Craven snatched the money out of Zink's hand and showed no disposition to return it afterwards. He finally gave it back, and said that Zink ought not to get mad—they had always been friends." Zink replied that if he was a friend he should behave like one, and repeatedly told him to go away,—that he wanted nothing to do with him, and that if he did not, he would knock him down. Zink approached Craven, when the latter walked out of the back door. Just as he got outside of the door, Zink gave him a blow with his fist, which stunned him, and he staggered and fell. Zink aimed a second blow, but missed and making a miss-step, fell about two yards away from Craven. He got up however, and jumped upon Craven's body, then pounded him about his head, with his fists. Whilst in this bending attitude, Craven drew a pistol from his pocket, and discharged its contents into the chest of Zink. The ball entered between the fourth and fifth ribs, shattering the fourth, entirely breaking the fifth, and injuring the sixth. It lodged under the skin of his back, over nine inches from the place where it had entered.—After he had been shot, Zink gave Craven several blows, and when dragged away, said: "Let me go, he's got my blood and I'll have his." The wound bled profusely from vessels in the cavity of the chest which could not be arrested by any surgical means notwithstanding, Doctors Slough, Stout, Abernethy and Wagner were upon the spot in less than ten minutes after the wound had been received. He died at half past eight o'clock on the evening of the same day. Craven has since been arrested and is awaiting his trial. There are many rumors afloat in regard to this unfortunate affair, but as the whole case will undergo a legal investigation, we forbear at present, from making any comments, further than to give a simple and correct statement of the facts.

A GOOD ANSWER.—An incident has been related to us which occurred in [redacted] yesterday. A gentleman just elected to [redacted] honorable station under our city government, a bright, honorable man happened to be standing [redacted] young gentleman conversing with a friend, not designing to be overheard one of the two remarked that the city must be "poorly off for timber, to elect such a fellow to office," adding sundry other expressions of contempt not exactly in accordance with the sentiments of democratic equality. A gentleman whose personal appearance was tauntingly made the subject of remark, immediately answered. "A *Mechanic* can make a very respectable looking man of *me*; but it would take the *Almighty* to remedy *your* defects!"—*Roch. Adv.*

COLONEL WHELLER.—This gentleman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in Ohio, is routing the enemies of the Mexican war wherever he goes. He recently addressed a meeting of his fellow-citizens, at which a still old Federalist was present, and after hearing the speech, rose and requested Col. Wheller to put this question: "You who are in favor of sustaining the country in the present war with Mexico—say *Aye*." A shout like that which went up on the heights of Monterey, was the response. The Colonel then put the question in thise wise: "You who are opposed to sustaining this war, will say *Nay*." Not a sound escaped the lip of a single one present. The old Federalist would not vote, declaring that, "when it comes to the *naked question*, I don't like to vote on that side." The old man was in the same predicament a large number of his political friends will find themselves in at the next election. When it comes to the *naked question*—for their country, or against it—they will be found, either not voting at all, or casting their suffrage for the Democratic candidate AND the country.

On the occasion of Gen. Shield's late reception at St. Louis, he made an eloquent address in reply to the Mayor of the city, who had complimented him on his exploits in the Mexican war. Said General Shields:—"Although I am now about to go on a perilous service, notwithstanding it may not again be to meet the enemy in battle, I am a peace man. I desire to see no more wars, unless necessary to repel invasion. I desire to fight no more battles, unless it be such as are now shaking down thrones in Europe, regenerating nations and elevating humanity to its true position. I would like to fight in Germany during the present struggle there—but especially in old Ireland." He said especially in old Ireland, because he thought the Germans could redress their own wrongs; but he feared the Irish would have enough to do, even with such help as they could lawfully procure from us."

ASTOR'S ESTATE.—A paragraph in the New York Journal of Commerce, settles the matter in relation to the amount of property left by Mr. Astor. Here it is:—Some confusion has existed in the estimates of the estate of the late John Jacob Astor, from the fact that less than half his property was included in his will. The amount included in the Will did not exceed $8,000,000; but he had conveyed by deed a still larger sum. The whole value of his estate was $16,000,000 or $17,000,000.

THE OBSERVER.

ERIE PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1848.

E. THOMAS H. ELLISON and R. O. LANDON are duly authorised traveling Agents for the Observer—we have no others.

TO OUR READERS.

We have the pleasure of presenting the "*Observer*" to its patrons this week in an entire *new dress*, procured at the foundry of N. LYMAN, Buffalo, N. Y. It is unnecessary for us to say a word in its praise; for, as a wag said of Henry Clay's mouth, *it speaks for itself*. One thing, however, we may be allowed to express an opinion of, and that is, in *our* opinion, it is one of the best looking sheets in the State. We trust our subscribers will take this as a hint and aid us in extending its circulation. Although we have nothing to complain of in this particular, having as large a number of subscribers as any of our cotemporaries, we are confident it could be *doubled* if our friends—the ever-true democracy of the county, would exert themselves. No one that has a neighbor who does not take it, should rest until he sends in his name. The approaching will be an important campaign—Federalism is making tremendous struggles to wrest the government from the hands of the Democracy—to fasten their obnoxious measures upon the people—and it behooves every man to be up and doing. Send in the names for the *Observer*—it will not fail to show up the measures and principles of Federalism in their true light. What it was in '41 it will be in '48—*faithful and true.*

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

In the present unsettled state of Europe, when peace or war seems to waver in the balance, and in fact depends in a great measure upon the will of one man—the Emperor of Russia—every thing in regard to the country, its people and resources, becomes of peculiar interest.—Her real strength is probably not known, even by the statesmen of the rival Kingdoms of Europe. Governed by the will of one man, and he the most skillful monarch among them, very little statistical information has been obtained. It has, however, been taken for granted, in this country at least, that Russia is the strongest government in a military point of view of any in the world. So far as regards men and money this is undoubtedly so. How far that first element in war can be sustained by her agriculture, manufactures, &c., an equally necessary element in war, is not so well ascertained. In the present state of Europe this is an important consideration, and upon its solution depends, we think, in a great measure the problem whether the present efforts making in almost every part of the old world in favor of freedom will be allowed to achieve a bloodless victory or not. In regard to this point we find in the *N. Y. Tribune*, some information upon the subject, the facts of which are gathered from a work published in Berlin in the year 1843, by Baron Von Reden, which he styled the "Agricultural, Trading and Commercial Statistics of the Russian Empire," and which he chiefly compiled from official returns. The writer of that work comes to the conclusion, that the social condition of the empire is unfavorable to agriculture; there is no popular class, no band of freemen who can profit by their own industry, or be excited by the hope of advancement. In commerce, an excessively high system of duties has not produced the effect of raising up a general system of manufactures; these so far as they are flourishing, are in the hands of the government monopolists. In 1843, it was estimated that Russia received from England about thirty-seven parts in a thousand of its exports, while we in this country, receive one hundred and eighty-one parts. On the other hand, the agricultural products of Russia, whether for consumption or export, are believed to have steadily declined. Certain it is that the ports on the Black Sea did not seem to furnish a very great supply during the deficiency of corn in Great Britain, the last year. In raising cattle there is said to be no great improvement or increase. The horses raised by the government for the service of the army, are only about 400 annually, and cost upwards of six hundred dollars each. In flax there has been an increase of production to the extent of 90 per cent. in 40 years; in hemp there has been but little change during the same period; so also in linseed and hempseed. Russia and Prussia supplyed three fourths of all that is consumed in Europe. The growth of wool has much increased since 1830. In bristles there is but a small increase, though Russia is the only country furnishing any amount of consequence of this article.

In consequence of the very high duties imposed upon foreign productions, Russia is much addicted to smuggling. Its officials of all classes are said to be corrupt. The expense of bribing the custom house officers is estimated at twenty-five per cent. *Ed cabrida—of the article is not the official.* But many other charges fasten themselves on contraband goods, necessarily connected with their sale and transportation. The whole amount of charge on the contraband trade, is therefore estimated at seventy per cent.

The territory of Russia in Europe contains one million of square miles, with a population of about 58 millions.—In 1772, in all the Russian dominions, it was but 14, millions—an astonishing increase. The revenue is made up from the tariff, a port tax on mercantile capital, stamp duties, and licenses for public houses. It is reckoned at about 80 millions of dollars, per annum, only. It is supposed that Russia has at this day an army of one million of men; the number is certainly not less than 700,000. Such a force would make a fearful onslaught on Poland, Prussia, Austria, and France, if it was directed thither. It is three times larger than it was during the reign of Alexander. Besides this force, there are military colonies established throughout the empire, where the peasants act at once as agriculturists and soldiers. Their number is estimated 700,000. The Russian navy contains 50 sail of the line, 25 frigates, 10 or 12 war steamers, 128 brigs and 500 gun boats. The vessels are fine and showy, but there is on board a want of discipline and cleanliness.

The gold mines of Russia are now producing enormously; so much so as to endanger the comparative value of gold as a standard. Immense sums are deposited in the imperial vaults, and in this respect the sinews of war are already strung. The national debt is about three hundred millions of dollars, but there is a large sinking fund at work upon its reduction.

From this exhibit of the condition of Russia before them, her course in the present juncture will be looked to by the friends of freedom throughout the world, with no little anxiety. Should she stand aloof, and let the rotten monarchies around her, take care of themselves as they best may, all will be well! But if she throws herself into the breach, and stretches forth her arm to uphold their tottering thrones, the future prospect of the struggling millions of Europe is indeed gloomy enough. A little while and the great drama of the eighteenth century will be enacted. May the God of Liberty shield the right!

SCOTT AND BOTTS.—We have already mentioned the fact that some of our whig friends are urging the nomination of Clay and Scott for the Presidency. The move don't seem to go down very well with the Scott men—they probably would like the nomination of a writer in the *Richmond Whig*, of Scott and Botts, head-him-or-die Botts. Now we know names are intrinsically 'nothing; and we are, perhaps, not called upon to regulate matters of taste among the whigs. But who, *could* hurra for *Scott and Botts?* "Harrison and Tyler" looked well on a banner, and did not sound badly in acclamation—the names we mean, of course. "Clay and Frelinghysen" answered though the appelatives appeared together like a short kite with a long, crooked, heavy tail to it. "Polk and Dallas" was beautiful; but Scott and Botts! Phœbus, what a card!

CHURCH BURNED.—From the *Butler Herald*, we learn that the new Presbyterian Church, in North Butler township, in that county, was entirely consumed by fire one day last week. It is said to be the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the building for some time previous.

☞ It is said that counterfeit two dollar bills on the Chautauque County Bank, are in circulation. The execution is bad, and F in the word "Safety" is turned.

EVERY MAN SHOULD TAKE A PAPER.

Although this proposition is a self-evident truth, much few in this country will deny, there are thousands, they totally disregard it, and not only do not take a paper, but never read one. Such persons know no more about what is going on in this great world of ours—have as little general knowledge of the acts of the government under which they live, or the principles upon which it is administered, as the denizens of the interior of Africa or the untutored savages of Oregon. Politically, they are ever the dupes of designing demagogues, and vote for principles and measures they can neither understand themselves or explain to others. Such a person can never be a good citizen of a Republic, or a beneficial addition to the population of a neighborhood—in fact the statistics of crime in this country, we have no doubt will show that three-fourths of the inmates of our penitentiaries are men who, in their father's house, never saw a newspaper!

There is another class, exemplary honest men, in the estimation of the world, whose names have never been recorded in the subscription book of a newspaper, but who are *constant readers of them!* They know every thing they contain by rote—can, at a moment's notice, give *their* opinions of the Editor's ability, and sagely point out the defects in his management. They are *borrowers!* One who *borrows*, Webster defines as a person "who takes what *belongs* to another and applies it to his *own use*."—Law we believe gives the same definition to the word *theft!* And for our part we cannot see such a vast sight of difference between the man who purloins his information, and the one who purloins the beef-steak he eats or the coat he wears. The information is certainly more necessary to make him a respectable citizen than the coat. The most common excuse of these *gentlemen* is their poverty—they *are not able to take a paper!* The individual who takes another's coat might plead the same excuse, but he would be laughed at as a simpleton. Too poor to take a newspaper, indeed! Many who make this excuse are worth their thousands—at any rate, the excuse is not valid with one in a hundred. Indeed, we have often observed that those who are least able to take and pay for a paper are most willing to do so. Others, again excuse themselves with the plea that the paper they borrow is not *of their politics!* Another valid reason, truly, why they should take without paying for it the labor of others! Upon the same hypothesis, we presume, the Editor's hen-roost would be legitimate plunder. The fact is, if newspapers are worth borrowing, they are worth paying for; and the cost is so trifling that none but those whose souls are not recognised among the *visible* things of earth, will think of troubling his neighbor fifty two times in a year for the paltry sum of two dollars.

Again there are many who take no paper, but would if they could be brought to realize the many important advantages which they, or their children, would derive from its columns. They are careless men—good easy souls, born before the advent of *steam* and *telegraphs*, they are content to plod along in the same old beaten track of their fathers. While others are rushing past with railroad and lightning speed, they are dreaming away their days in blissful ignorance of the great world about them.

But to the business man a newspaper is all important—It aids him in its profitable management, by informing him of the movements of trade at points remote, but which have a direct bearing on his own operations. The business of the world is made up of individual actions, and the trade, crops, prices, &c. of any one section are not without their influence upon the business of every other. Large crops, and consequent low prices in the west, it is important to both producer and consumer in the Middle and Eastern states to be early advised of; for though in the latter the crop may be a short crop, and anticipated high prices, the surplus in the former will not be long in spreading itself throughout the Union and of equalizing prices. The newspaper reader obtaining this information, whether producer or consumer, has as great an advantage over the man who refuses to subscribe for a newspaper as the man with sight has over the blind. One sees his interest and proceeds directly to it—the other is ever stumbling in the dark, or following at the skirts of those who have the advantage of which he deprives himself from the short sight'd policy of holding the price of a year's subscription so near the eye as not to see the great profits resulting from newspaper reading at the end of the nose. We have no doubt there are many farmers in this county who have, within the last three years, lost enough on the sale of grain alone, to have paid for a newspaper as long as they live.

A man with a family should take a paper by all means. It is worth in a year ten times its cost in schooling. We don't care what the newspaper is, if worth the blank paper upon which it is printed, it brings something new to the child, and in conning its pages, it will learn much that will be of lasting benefit. Children should be educated for the great world they are about to enter, and where can they acquire a knowledge more comprehensive and pract

Local News.

SUSPENSION OF THE ERIE BANK.—We stop the press to announce that the Erie Bank has suspended specie payment to-day. We have not time nor information for comment. This we would say, don't sacrifice at present. Its resources are that it has means, though not just now available, to its circulation dollar for dollar.

THE Presbytery of Erie will hold its next stated meeting at Girard, on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

We respectfully invite communications from the several villages in this and adjoining counties, containing information of their growth, prospects, advantages, business, &c. Also, any information of a like character in regard to our own city, will be thankfully received, and laid before the public.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT THIS WEEK.

Reported for the Observer.

The Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Erie, commenced its May term, in this city, on Monday last—present Hon. GAYLORD CHURCH, President; and Hon's. *Barclay and M. Hutchinson*, Associates.

On Monday no business being ready, after charging the Grand Jury, and attending to some motions, the Court adjourned until Tuesday, when the following cases were disposed of.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. R. Carr. This was an indictment for the larceny of a silver watch, to which the prisoner plead "not guilty." He appeared to be a young man of about 18 years of age, of rather weak intellect.—The evidence was conclusive, and after a short absence the Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution and be imprisoned in the county jail five months. W. A. Galbraith for Commonwealth; J. C. Marshall for Defendant.

Commonwealth vs. John Fassett, Manning Fasset, Geo. Snider, Geo. Snider and Henry Thomas. This was an indictment for Riot. John Fassett and Geo. Snider were found and plead not guilty. The defendants were old men, and attempted to establish their innocence by proving *alibi*, by some of their own families. The jury after a short absence, however, returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced them to one month's imprisonment in the county jail, costs of prosecution, and each to pay a fine of $10. W. A. Galbraith for Commonwealth; J. C. Marshall for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Cummings. This was an indictment for Assault and Battery, to which the defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the county jail, fined $10 and costs. W. A. Galbraith for Commonwealth, John Galbraith for defendant.

There appearing on the Dep't. Att. General not having been read, (at the Quarter Sessions) several tavern licenses were granted, and the argument list of the Court was then taken up. In the Case of Grant vs. Cowden, on a motion for a new trial, the rule was discharged. In the case of Shaara & Grinrod vs. Elliott, et. al. on motion of Mr. Reed, the rule was discharged and a writ of Error refused to the Supreme Court.

In the case of Commonwealth vs Tripp, the recognizance for Adultry, was settled by permission of the Court, defendant to pay $30 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. David C. Mallo. This was an indictment for "keeping a tumbling house" to which the defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay the costs and $25. The pitiful part of things very coolly, and with some malicious wags among the lawyers, about one's getting the best of Monongahela up there, would be had a chance to sell $25 worth of good beer. W. A. Galbraith for Commonwealth.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Brouch. This was an indictment for "malicious mischief," to which the defendant plead guilty. The jury, after an absence of some time, returned a verdict accordingly, but sentenced him to no costs. Peter is often in Court, and his Honor, the Church, knows his failings like a book.

Commonwealth vs. John M'Candless and others, indictment for riot was settled by permission of the Court, by defendants paying costs.

Many bills for keeping tippling houses and other matters of trifling importance were ignored by the Grand Jury. Several for perjury, Conspiracy, forgery, larceny &c., &c. remained until next term.

On Thursday, Mr. Justice C. Chapin was, on motion of Hon. Thomas H. Sill, admitted to practice as an attorney in the several Courts of this County.

In reference to tavern licenses, the Court remarked: That some strict rules would be observed in reference to granting them, and when applications are made, and it appear that intoxicated persons have been seen in the houses, or unnecessary noise and disturbances even made, pattering on the Sabbath, the license should be refused, and when licenses have been granted the Court will upon the affidavit of any person made out before and sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, or the Licensed proven, until proper and legal proof of the charge be obtained: and in cases of disorderly houses the same rules will be observed as in granting licenses, that the *onus probandi* of showing that the house was well kept—and that the liquor upon which the individual became intoxicated was not obtained at that house.

BUILDING.—Besides the large number of dwellings in the course of, and to be erected this season, we learn that our office a large quantity of stone for foundation of a block of brick stores, and an addition to the Eagle Hotel. The stores will be built by Messrs. Knowlton and Williams, and the addition to the Eagle by its present popular proprietor, Maj. Brown. When finished, they will extend the Eagle Block from the public square to within a few feet of Fifth street, and add much to the beauty of our city. Success to the enterprising proprietors.

RETURN TO THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Buffalo Herald in noticing the arrival of some New Orleans sugar by the way of Chicago, remarks: "Thus a new course of trade is opened with the South, but it is not probable that much will come upon this canal, in the way of running goods to New Orleans, as the Miami Extension canal is much the nearer route." Probably the Herald is not aware that there is even a better route than the Miami canal for the goods from New Orleans. We mean the Erie and Ohio Canal. By this route goods save 220 miles of dangerous lake navigation, 100 canal navigation, and an estimate river navigation which is cheaper than the canal and not so dangerous as the lake.

DEATH OF SYLVANUS ASHLEY.—The country will receive a profound regret the death of GEN. ASHLEY, United States Senator from the State of Arkansas. He died at Washington on Saturday last, after a few days illness.—Mr. Ashley was a Democrat, and an influential and respectable member of the dignified body to which he has been for several years. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; and his voice, though not often heard in the Chamber, was always heard with respect.

PUBLICATION VS. PRACTICE.—The Editors of the Gazette in that part of their paper of Thursday, say it will be their constant and diligent pursuit to render the Gazette "*instructive*, energetic, entertaining, instructive, *dignified* in moral and *political* tone." All these are excellent qualifications, and if carried out to the letter, our neighbor's would be a pattern paper: but unfortunately their *consistency*, in another part of their paper they descend beneath the *dignity* of the pot-house, to abuse a personal opponent—Gen. Pillow—whose offence, if he committed any, is yet undergoing legal investigation before a proper tribunal of his country. He has not yet been convicted of any offence, and in our opinion, it would have looked somewhat more "dignified" to have waited for the result of the investigation was known. It all, however, simply be a question of taste, or our obtuseness in not knowing what the word *editified* means.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Gazette that Mr. Kinsley, son of the Rev. Hiram Kinsley aged about 16 years, was drowned in a dam near Albion in this county last Wednesday. He accidently fell over the breast work of the dam, while engaged in fishing, and before assistance was too far gone to be rescued. His parents—who are well known and highly esteemed—is now in Pittsburgh, attending the meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Conference. It will be truly sad intelligence to them.

☞ A more deliciously cool and balmy morning than this, we have not had this year. If our cotemporary of the Gazette was not disturbed last night by *his* "night angels" and arose early enough to enjoy it, we shall expect next week to see a thrillingly beautiful and pathetically sublime description of it. In the mean time, let Pegasus hold his horses.

"SENNETT'S PATENT STOVE."—An improved Cooking Stove, designed by P. Sennett, has just been brought out at the "Old Foundry," which seems exactly adapted to the wants of the country. Its capacity for boiling, baking, roasting and broiling, washing and ironing, is not exceeded by any stove of its size. Six boilers may be employed at the same time; or in the room occupied by four, by a slight change of its form, one six pail kettle or copper boiler may be substituted, rendering it very desirable for use in a dairy house. Those who have tried them speak in high terms of their good qualities. The favor with which one size has been received, has induced the getting up of another—good evidence of their popularity. The oven is elevated and furnished with "Spaulding's Patent Flew," for which the firm have the sole right, and the advantages of a stove with it over one without it cannot be estimated. In addition to its other good qualities, it is a handsome piece of furniture. *(Com.)*

"TURN ABOUT, WHEEL ABOUT," &c.—The Boston Post very properly remarks that when N. P. Trist came from Havana he was all that was base in the eyes of the whigs; they were shocked when he was made clerk in the state department; it was perfectly ridiculous, if not wicked in their view, to send him to Mexico to make peace; it was an insult to Scott, it was an outrage; but his testimony before the court of inquiry is all that is true and beautiful; his description of Pillow is withering!—"Don Nicholas" is now one of the best fellows in the world, and a great favorite with whig editors.

A bladder pierced by a pin dwindles into nonentity—so do men sometimes by a similar process.—*Gazette.*

Among all our acquaintances we never knew one who so completely demonstrated the truth of the above as its author.

STILL SPREADING.—The revolutionary excitement of the "Old World" is extending to the "New." In Montreal, Canada East, there was a meeting on Friday of last week, congratulatory of the recent revolution in Paris, and tending toward a repeal of the British union of the Provinces. The sensation is said to be profound, and spreading far and wide. A manifesto has been issued by a portion of the French Canadians, urging immediate agitation of a total separation from the mother country, and favorable to a Republican form of government. The Canadas will, ere long, become an independent State, and perhaps a member of our glorious Union.

THE LAST YANKEE INVENTION.—The last Yankee invent on we have heard of is that of a "Sewing Machine." It is a Boston production, and its operation is described as follows:

"To sew the seams of pantaloons, the cloth is fastened to a bar so constructed as to obviate the necessity of basting. This bar, with the cloth attached, is moved horizontally in front of the needle; by means of a feed motion, which measures with accuracy the length of the stitches. The motion can easily and instantly be so adjusted as to make longer or shorter stitches, at the will of the of the operator. The needle—which has its eye in its point, or very near it—is driven through the cloth by means of a peculiarly formed cam. The thread—which runs from a spool through the end of a spring so that it can be tightened at pleasure—passes with the point of the needle through the cloth, till it is caught by a hook on the other side. The hook holds the thread in a peculiar manner, forming it into a loop, until the needle has passed out and been again driven through—the bar, upon which the cloth is, having in the mean time been driven the length of one stitch. The hook then drops its first hold and again seizes the thread—which has now passed through the loop, and repeats the process; thus interweaving the thread so as to form a uniform and substantial stitch, such as the ladies call a chain stitch. From 250 to 300 stitches can be taken in this way in a minute, and one machine can do, and do well, the work of six and perhaps eight seamstresses."

FACTS ABOUT DIGESTION.—Wheat is most nutritious of all substances, except oil; containing ninety-five parts of nutriment to five of waste matter. Dry peas, nuts and barley are nearly as nutritious as wheat. Garden vegetables stand lowest on the list inasmuch as they contain, when fresh, a large portion of water. The quantity of waste matter is more than eight-tenths of the whole. Veal is the most nutricious, then fowls, then beef, last, pork.—The most nutritious fruits are plums, grapes, apricots, peaches, gooseberries and mellons. Of all the articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it also contains eight-tenths of nutritious matter, it is a valuable substance of diet. Tripe and pigs feet are digested almost as rapidly. Apples if sweet and ripe, are next in order. Venison is digested almost as soon as apples. Roasted potatoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetable boiled, which require three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same article raw. Turkey and goose are converted in two hours and a half—an hour and a half sooner than chicken. Roasted veal and pork, and salted beef occupies five hours and a half—the longest of all articles of food.

☞ At a late term of the Court held at Washington County, Ohio, a boy of 14 was sentenced for arson, to 12 years imprisonment in the penitentiary. An indictment was found against him for attempting to burn a house, and another for attempting to poison a Mrs. McCoy. When the jury returned their verdict, he caught up a law book and threw it at the jurors, hitting one of them in the face. Another boy of 17 was sent to the penitentiary for three years, for horse stealing. At the same time these boys were receiving their sentences, two other boys, one 15, the other 16 years of age, were under examination before the Mayor, on a charge of having committed nine burglaries the previous night.

De Tocqueville, who has written the best work ever published on the institutions of this country, has published another edition of that work, and in a new preface predicts that the political institutions of Europe will at no distant time be assimilated to those of the United States. De Tocqueville, it is expected, will be elected a member of the French Convention. On an application to Beranger, the celebrated poet, to offer as a candidate for a seat, he said, "France wants good legislators and not the services of an old ballad monger."

REFUSING HONOR TO THE MASSACHUSETTS BRAVE.—In the House, yesterday, Mr. Bryant, of Barre, submitted resolutions acknowledging the services of Col. Thomas Childs and Major Edwin V. Sumner, [now of Pennsylvania,] natives of Massachusetts, whose skill and bravery have been mentioned in the highest terms in the official reports of all the generals they have served under in Mexico. They also provided for giving swords, with suitable inscriptions, to those gallant sons of the Bay State.—In the first place the House refused the resolves the usual privilege of a reference to a special committee, and then laid them on the table, by a vote of 120 to 71.—*Boston Post, April 26.*

HENRY CLAY'S PRONUNCIAMENTO AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Delta of the 20th says:—"The circular of Ledru RolEn, did not prove a greater firebrand among the kid gloved Republicans of Paris than that of o'd "Harry of the West," lately issued from Lexington, did among our Whig friends of this city That circular arrived here yesterday, in an extra from Lexington paper, and was soon freely circulated among the people. The emotions its perusal excited were various and conflicting. The Whig Taylorites gnashed their teeth with rage, the Clayites, who form by no means the smallest party in our city, shouted aloud for the old banner and the old leader, the Taylor democrats chuckled with delight at their triumph over their Whig allies, who wish to force the old General upon them as a "good but not an ultra Whig," and the mass of the Locofocos looked calm, composed and meditative, and seemed not indisposed to view with favor their old and stout-hearted foes, the dauntless champions of the Knight of Ashland. Alas!

MORE TARIFF "RUIN."—A brick building, 5 stories high, 216 feet by 54, intended for a woollen factory, is now in course of erection at Auburn, New-York. It is of sufficient capacity for 20 sets of machineiery. How the "ruin" from the late "tariff law does 'pile up' on the manufacturing interest of our country." It is terrible to think of, and horrible to bear!

Facts and Fancies from our Exchanges.

A little girl, eleven years of age, is said to have been cured of hydrophobia by a French surgeon, who cauterized two blisters which appeared under her tongue—a symptom which is said to be characteristic of the disease.

BRIDGES.—A new variety of bridges called tubular has been introduced into use in England. A single iron tube has been thrown across the river, Conway, weighing 1300 tons.

THE CRAWFORDVILLE (Ind,) *People's Press* tells of a monster in the shape of a man, who permitted a crazy sister to freeze and starve to death on his premises for the sake of realizing, early, *her* portion of the estate—some $600.

A Man has been arrested at Mobile, for the murder of his slave three years ago, in the State of Mississippi.

Water, when cold, is heavier than the same amount when warm, and for this reason millers sometimes get more power at night than in the daytime.

A young man advertises for a place as salesman, and says he has had a great deal of experience, having been discharged from seven different stores within a year.

A Young German, named Potza, was arrested a few days since, in a house in New Orleans, while in the act of murdering a woman. He had cut her throat, and was trying to suppress her screams when caught.

The most abject cowardly superstition, was the only curb on the sanguinary despotism of Louis XI, of France. He entertained astrologers at his court, but irritated against one of these importers, who had foretold the death of his mistress, he sent for him, resolved without doubt not to spare him. "Thou who seest into futurity," said the king, "tell me when thou shalt die?" The cunning astrologer saved himself by this reply: "I shall die three days before your majesty." From that time great care was taken of the astrologer's person.

PLEASURE OF POWER.—It is said that the members of the Provisional Government have become ten years older during the month they have been in power. M. Ledru Rollin, who had a head of fine black hair, is become perfectly grey; M. Flecon has been at the point of death M. Louis Blanc, who had a juvenile contenance, is no longer recognizable; Lamartine and Garnier Pages spit blood; M. Cremieux has lost his voice, and M. Marrast seems worn out with fatigue.

ALL FOR LOVE.—The body of a young man named Gibbs was taken from the water, at Taunton, Mass., on Thursday of last week. It is supposed that he drowned himself, all out of love for a *flirt.*

Col. John J. Johnson, of Warren county Va., was found guilty of murder in the second degree at Front Royal, in that county, on the 1st inst., and sentenced to seven years and six months, imprisonment in the penitentiary. Col. J. was a candidate for the legislature two years ago.

AN OLD PAUPER.—Jno. Mann died at the Almshouse, Germantown, Ia., a few days ago, after being an inmate of the institution nearly fifty years. At the time of his death he was supposed to be *one hundred years old!*

APPROPRIATE PRESENT.—A Mr. Tuttle, of New York, has presented Queen Victoria with a splendid baby-jumper, for the use of the royal nursery. Judging from the past, it will be kept in pretty constant use.

Col. E. D. Baker, of Illinois has been nominated as a candidate for governor of that state by a number of the whigs of Coles county. Col. Baker has come out against Clay.

Robart Owen has been appointed by a meeting of the Communionists in London, their delegate to France.—He proceeded thither and presented an address in behalf of those whom he represented to the Provisional Government.

STOLEN.—The head of St. Andrew, in the church of St. Peter's, Rome containing jewels worth thirty thousand crowns, has been stolen.

The number of soldiers killed at Berlen, Prussia, during the revolution, was 132 officers and 575 privates.—This large number of killed is attributed to the rare skill of the Neufchatel rifle students.

Mr. Potter, an aged citizen of Rochester, N. Y. has gone to England for the purpose of taking possession of a fortune of $15,000,000, to which he is legal heir.

When a witty English government defaulter, after his recall, was asked on his arrival home if he left India on account of his health, he replied, "They do say there's something wrong in the *chest.*"

Good.—There is a shop kept by an old maid in Southampton, in the window of which appears these words, in large letters—"No reasonable offer refused."

When you are disposed to be vain of your mental acquirements, look up to those who are more accomplished than yourself, that you may be fired to emulation; but when you feel dissatisfied with your circumstances look down on those beneath you, that you may learn contentment.

WHITNEY'S RAILWAY.—The select committee of Congress upon the famed Whitney Railroad to Oregon, have reported unanimously in favor of the *project*, and will report in favor of whatever portion of the public domain may be necessary for the completion of the enterprise. The committee have reduced the proposed bill of lands from 16 cents per acre to 10—this to be paid by Mr. Whitney after the completion of the road. So states a Washington letter.

CROPS IN OHIO.—The Ohio Cultivater says that the wheat crops in the middle and northern portion of the State, continued to appear healthy. The Troy (Miami county) Times of the 6th inst., says the prospect of the wheat crop is generally promising.

A person inquired of Rothschild how he contrived to accumulate so large a fortune. "By buying," said he, "when everybody was, selling, and selling when everybody was buying."

COTTON FACTORY.—The Pensacola Gazette describes the Arcadia Cotton Factory, which is now in successful operation. It is worked entirely by slave labor, runs 24 looms, and turns out 1000 yards of cotton per day. The problem is here solved of the adequacy of slave labor to manufacturing purpose.

A negro, undergoing an examination at Northampton, Conn., when asked if his master was a Christian, replied, "No, sir, he's a member of Congress!"

"FANNY FORRESTER."—The Manimain Free Press of December 24th, 1847, announces that a daughter was born to Mrs. Judson on the morning of that day.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Boston Post states that the "Society for taking care of other People's Business," have sent a committee to New York to ascertain positively, if $200 a year is all Mr. Astor has left to his "friend" Halleck!

Memphis has a population of 10 or 12,000 souls. It is the great mart of a very extensive and fertile region of country. Ten years ago it had not more than 2000 souls; its trade and business have increased as rapinly as its population.

NOT A BAD IDEA.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* suggests that if flogging in the navy cannot be done away with, it should be applied to officers as well as men. Thus, if a seaman receives thirteen lashes, let a midshipman have twenty-five, a lieutenant fifty, a master commandant one hundred, and a post captain one hundred and fifty.

Forty families of colored persons are preparing to leave New York city for the interior of the State, during the present Spring, to settle upon lands in Franklin and Essex counties, given them by Gerrit Smith.

A man lately died in Ireland, of whom the Dublin Packet remarks, "he was *a highly respectable gentleman*, of good fortune, but by no means remarkable for his observance of *law or good morals.*"

A man named Grief Nunally was shot by his own daughter, a Mrs. Moody, in the public road, in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, on the 15th inst. Nunally was dreadfully wounded, having both thighs much mangled, and the bone of one badly fractured. He survived the injury about three days. Mrs. Moody has been apprehended and is now in custody.

☞ Mike Walsh, the quondam editor of the "Subteranean," of New York City, has transferred the scene of his agitations to Boston, as appears by the Chronotype. He is to be concerned in the editorial department of the Boston Herald. At a Liberty meeting held in Faneuil Hall, a few evenings since, he was present, and a general cry was made for him to address the audiance, but those who got up the meeting would not permit him to be heard.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Dispatches for the Tri-Weekly Observer.

Buffalo, May 5, 9 A. M.

The new flouring mill, owned by R. H. Haywood of this city, and well known as the Venice mills, Ohio, was consumed by fire on Sunday evening last, about 9 o'clock. The mills cost $40,000, and there was only about $13,000 insurance. There was in the mill 420 bbls. flour, 2000 bushels wheat, 13,000 empty bbls. on which there was no insurance. Mr. H's loss will not fall short of thirty thousand dollars.

MARKET.—There was a fair demand for flour yesterday, and the sales were quite larges, reaching some 3000 bbls. The prices ranged from $4 70 to 5, mostly, however, at the latter figure. There was also a good inquiry for wheat, and we quote a sale of a boat load of Ohio at $1, 12 1-2, and two do, Chicago—one at 78 cts and the other at $1. I heard of no sale of corn; buyers offer 36 cts.—Oats in good demand, and we notice a sale of 700 bushels at 33 cts.

New York, May 4, 7 P. M.

A letter from Charleston, dated on Sunday, says that a suspension of the banks has been talked of. Several failures have occurred.

Well informed sources at Washington give reason to hope that the Mexican treaty will be ratified. The Union also talks as though peace prospects were favorable.

Nothing has been heard yet of the package lost by the Newark Banking Institution.

An arrival at Philadelphia from Laguira, brings accounts to the 19th ult. The country stills continues in a very unsettled state. Late advices from the interior represent that Gen. Paesa had left the country and gone into the State of New Grenada, having been deserted by most of his principle officers, among whom was Gen Leanera, who had under him a force of 1300 men.

MARKETS.—The Flour Market was very buoyant today. The demand is good—supply very poor, and nearly exhausted, and but little can be procured below $6 12 1-2. The supply of meal is moderate, and sales were made at $2 37 1-2 a $2 50. Rye flour at $2 62 1-2.

There is a fair enquiry for wheat, and the tendency, if anything, is upward. Sales 2800 bu. Genesee, at $1 42. Some ask $1 50 for prime samples. The supply of Corn is very light, and sells at 50cts. for measure, and 52 a 53 for weight for Southern, and 50 a 53 1-4 cts. for Jersey. Rye 73 a 73 1-2, delivered.

Commercial Record.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE OBSERVER, }
Friday, P. M., May 5. }

Not much of anything has been done in the grain market in this vicinity for sometime past. Verily little of the old crop is in the country—hardly enough for the local or retail trade, to which all operations have been confined, if we may except Barley, which comes in quite freely, for exportation. It is worth 10 @ 42c.—Wheat may be quoted at $1 12½. Corn 10 @ 41, and Oats 25c.—Flour is worth $5 25 @ 5 75, according to quality.

Some little has been done here of late in New Orleans Sugar, received by Canal from the Ohio river, and the prospect is that it will eventually become quite an item of trade. It is bringing 5½@6c, according to quality.

Large quantities of Coal is daily arriving per Canal, and the season opens fair for a large increase of the trade over last. We believe, too, it is generally of a better quality than that heretofore brought to market. It is worth $2 75 @ $3.

The Steamboat owners on the lakes have formed a combination, and established a tariff of prices. Cabin passage from here to Buffalo is $2; Steerage $1. Cabin passage from Buffalo to Mackinac $10; Steerage $3; to Milwaukie, Racine, Southport and Chicago $12; Steerage $6.

Furniture and baggage to Mackinac, and any port on Lake Michigan, at per bbl, bulk. Wagons, double $5; single $4.

For ten emigrants' baggage, 60 cents to Upper Lakes, and 30 cts. per hundred on Lake Erie.

Prices of Freight on Lake Erie, up to August 31, inclusive.—From Buffalo to Detroit and intermediate ports on Lake Erie, heavy, 15cts.; light, 20cts.

Prices of Freight on the Upper Lakes, to August 31, inclusive.—From Buffalo to Chicago and intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, heavy, 20 cts.; light 25 cts.

☞ The following serious joke is copied from the Boston Transcript:—

BANK ACCOMMODATION.—In a time of pressure in the money market, when a loan from a Bank on a first-rate note is asked for, the chance of success may be calculated to a fraction, by the following simple process: When the Board of Directors is composed of twelve members, divide the sum the bank has to loan, on any given day, by 12, and the remainder is the sum you will receive. This rule will apply only to Banks where no discounts are made to STOCK HOLDERS, *not depositories!*"

TROOPS FOR SANTA FE AND NEW-MEXICO.—During the past week several hundred new recruits for the Missouri and Illinois regiments, which have been assembled at Jefferson Barracks, under the command of Capt. Korponay, have left for Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. Korponay and the other officers who were sent in last fall upon recruiting service, to fill up the regiments in New-Mexico, have enlisted, in all, rising six hundred.—*St. Louis Republican, April 17.*

Gen. Twiggs was entertained in the most generous manner, some days ago, by the citizens of Augusta, Ga.

☞ **To the Ladies.**—The most pleasant an I effectual ANTI-BILIOUS and Spring medicine is *Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's* Sugar Coated Indian Pills. This matchless remedy is recommended by the Matron of the Naval Hospital, N. Y. and thousands of Families. No pills have given so general satisfaction.

☞ Be sure and get the *Genuine* with my name written with a *pen* on the bottom of the box, G. BENJ. SMITH.

Carter & Brother and Burton & Perkins are Agents, and sold in every town in the country. 1m30

☞ More testimony, more proof, more evidence if it can be needed, of the reputation of Vaughn's Great American Remedy the Lithintripic Mixture. It cures every thing or there is no truth in man, for week after week we put in statements like the following:

CLYDE, NEW YORK, Dec. 1st, 1846.

DR. G. G. VAUGHN, SIR:—Your medicine is all sold, I have not a bottle on hand, there are several commenced taking it who want more immediately, it acts like a charm. Not a single instance has occurred where it has not benefitted; and sir if it continues to give the satisfaction it now does it will go before anything of the kind in the world, &c. Yours,

That is enough. We have said often, if any one on doubts names, dates or statements, to send a letter *post paid* to the individuals whose letters appear here, and if they do not get the proof of what we have said regarding this Great Remedy, we will stand convicted of falsehood. Reader see advertisement under Great American Remedy—get a pamphlet of Agent &c.

To the Sick and Afflicted.

☞ DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.—We can consistently state that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry has been extensively used in the United States for more than ten years; that its beneficial effects have been tested by thousands; that it invariably *removes a recent cough*, and that hundreds of individuals, gradually sinking under that insidious attack of death's self ramifications, *Pulmonary Consumption*, have been restored to health, happiness and friends, by its use, and are now living witnesses of the curative power of this remedy.

ANOTHER INVALID RESTORED TO HEALTH.—*Read the most remarkable cure ever recorded.*—Dear Sir:—I feel called by a sense of duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acknowledge my grateful thanks for the wonderful effects of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry on me, after suffering month after month with the most afflicting of all diseases, Consumption. The first symptoms were of a very heavy cold, which settled on my lungs, and gradually grew heavier, with profuse night sweats, a hacking cough, and spitting blood, with great debility. My constitution seemed broken down, and nervous system much impaired. I went to Philadelphia, was treated there by Physicians of the highest standing, but received no benefit whatever from them, but gradually grew worse, until my physicians as well as myself, gave up all hopes of recovery, and I felt like one who is about to pass through the valley of the Shadow of Death. At this awful juncture" I heard of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, of which I purchased six bottles, which, I am happy to say, entirely cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I ever have before in my life. Physicians who witnessed my case are highly recommending it in similar cases; and I wish you to make this public, so that all may know where to procure a remedy that can relieve with such certainty their distressing with the many "quack nostrums" with which the country is flooded. My residence is 45, Ann street, where I should be happy to have the above substantiated by a personal interview.

Be not deceived by the many spurious and worthless preparations of Wild Cherry, ushered into notice by ignorant pretenders, but see that the signature of Dr. Swayne is on each bottle, which is the only guarantee against imposition.

Prepared only by Dr. Swayne, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by respectable Druggists in nearly all the principal towns in the United States.

Burton & Perkins, No. 5, and Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House, Agents.

DIED.

At his residence in Harborcreek township, this morning, Thomas Reese, Esq., aged 85 years.

ERIE CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

R. SEIGNIOR & Co. are Manufacturing and have constantly on hand a general assortment of *Cigars, Tobacco* and *Snuff*, of all kinds and prices, which they will sell at Wholesale or Retail a *little cheaper* than the cheapest, at No. 3, Reed House.
May 5, 1848. 2

100 FLOUR BARRELS on hand and for sale low for Cash, by H. COOK.
Erie, May 5, 1848. 51

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

THE examination of Teachers for the District Schools will be held at Mr. Reid's School House on 5th street, on Tuesday, May 15th at 2 o'clock, P. M. Application may be made to R. O. Hulbert, Esq. By order of the Board.
May 5, 1848. JAMES C. REID, Sec.

WINDOW GLASS.

5000 FEET of McCully's best window glass, of all sizes from 8 by 10 to 24 by 30, just received and for sale by the box or light, cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this city, at the sash shop of L. WARREN, south east corner of State and Eighth streets, Erie. April 15, 1848.—tf.

CIRCUS.

Juno & Turner, PROPRIETORS.—The Manager would most respectfully announce to the citizen of Erie and vicinity, that their splendid Equestrian Troupe will visit this place, and open for Exhibition, for one day only, on

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1848.

The Scenes in the circle will be introduced with the utmost order and regularity, and will combine Horsemanship, Vaulting, Tumbling, Air Divine, Pyramidical Devices or Animated Architecture, Comic Songs, and Fancy Dances, Juggling, Posturaning Antipodean Feats, Negro Extravaganzas, &c. &c. The whole to be conducted with a strict regard to chastity, morality, and virtue.

Among the performers, the following stand unrivaled in their professions:

T. V. Turner, W. H. Stout, H. Gardner, J. W. Myers, N. B. Turner, R. Gates, C. Devine, B. Hoe, &c.

From the well known reputation of this establishment, the manager feels assured of a liberal support from the lovers of Equestrian feats.

Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock. Performance commences at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M.

Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years 15 cents.
May 5, 1848. 4cod2

WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and others who have not purchased their Spring supplies of Sugar, Molasses, White Lead, Nails, &c., &c., will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Our arrangements are such that we can furnish on the shortest notice, most articles needed by retail dealers, at Pittsburgh prices, transportation added. Call at A. King's warehouse, 5th street Landing. RUST & KELSEY, Agts.
Erie, May 5, 1848. cod2

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of William Wilson, late of Greenfield township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber; notice is hereby given to all persons indebted in any manner to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES WILSON,
April 6, 1848.—6t of Greenfield, Administrator.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Mr. Mary A. Morgan, deceased, in the village of Springfield, on Tuesday the 16th day of May, inst. a quantity of household furniture; rocking and common Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Book Case, Centre Table, Settees, Wash Stands, Clock and Case, Maps, Looking Glasses, Lamps Window Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, one patent lever Watch, Cook Stoves, Andirons, Kettles, Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Bedding Sheets, Pillow Cases &c., &c.

Also, a quantity Glassware, Crockery, Table and Tea Spoons, Knives and forks, and a quantity of Books, Clothing, and other articles too numerous to mention here.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms cash.
MILES W. CAUGHEY, Sheriff
Erie, May 6, 1848. 3t51.

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the room lately occupied by Benjamin Grant, as a Law Office, in the rear of the Court House, and three doors west of J. H. Williams' corner; where they will Manufacture BOOTS AND SHOES in a Style to suit such as may favor them with their patronage, as they flatter themselves that they have a thorough knowledge of the business, and would ask for a liberal share of the public patronage. Old work repaired with neatness and despatch.
O. & C. MILLER.
Erie, April 22, 1848. 4t49

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1848.

R. S. HUNTER, PRACTICAL HATTER, will introduce the Spring Fashion for Hats this day, and would most respectfully solicit his friends and customers to call and examine this very gentlemanly appendage.
Erie, March 18, 1848. 4t

New Cabinet Ware Room.

J. A. MAY would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he has taken the stand on the South East corner State and Eighth streets, (a part of which his is occupied by L. Warren, as a sash, door and blind Factory,) where he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Ware, which he will be happy to exhibit to all who may want articles in that line. His arrangements are such that he will always have on hand the best of seasoned lumber of the first quality, from which he will manufacture in the best style any article in his line of business. Being a mechanic himself and thoroughly acquainted with the business of Cabinet making in all its various branches, he intends to do his work in the *best and latest styles* and hopes by the intend to secure a liberal share of patronage. Call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Coffins made to order on shorthotice.
Erie, April 22, 1848. 3m48

EAGLE WOOLEN FACTORY, FAIRVIEW.

WE would inform the wool growing and cloth wearing public, that we have entered into a copartnership heretofore to be known as McCreary, Thornton & Co. We have one entire set of new machinery, as good as can be procured in the country, and we are now prepared to manufacture or exchange cloths, Cassimere, Tweeds, Shawl Blankets and Flannels for wool. We have long experienced workmen in all branches of the business, and we confidently expect a full share of public confidence and custom of the Public. We flatter ourselves to give general satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom.

Custom Carding, Spinning, and Dressing, done well, cheap and quick.

Grain and Factory supplies, well seasoned with Cash, will be acceptable for goods and work.

DAVID McCREARY,
JOHN THORNTON,
THOMAS THORNTON,
BENJAMIN COATES, Erie,
SAMUEL LILEY, "
Fairview, May 1, 1848. 51

PAINTING AGAIN.

P. GLAZIER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that he has again taken to the pot and brush, and is now ready to execute all orders in the line of Painting and Glazing which his old en-tomers and friends may see fit to entrust to him. Card Boats "brushed up" on the shortest notice. Please give him a call. Shop at his dwelling, 6th street near the Canal.
Erie, April 29, 1848. 2m50

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING TRADE.

NOW receiving a very large stock, and selling cat prices far, *very far* below any thing ever offered in Erie before. Further particulars hereafter. In the meantime, please call at the corner store of the Eagle House. P. METCALF.
Erie, April 24, 1848. 50

IN TOWN FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

C. B. WRIGHT has returned from the Eastern cities, and is now receiving, in part, his usual assortment and variety of GOODS, suited to the Spring trade, which has been purchased at the present low prices, and positively to be sold accordingly, at the brick corner opposite the Eagle Hotel.
Erie, April 29, 1848. 50

100 M. SHINGLES for sale at the Erie Steam Foundry.
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
April 29, 1848. 50

BY EXPRESS AND RAILROAD.

ALLYN & COIT have received, and are now receiving, their stock of RICH SPRING DRY GOODS among which will be found the latest, nicest and cheapest GOODS of the season, to which the attention of the citizens of Erie and vicinity is invited. Don't forget the store—*Corner of Sixth Street and the Public Square.*
April 29, 1848.

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

200 DIFFERENT PATTERNS and styles of SHAWLS, including the fashionable Canton Crape, ranging from $5 50 to $18 00, all shades. Also, the French Crape Long Shawl, Summer Cashmere, plain and embroidered; Delaines, plaid and plain Silks, and in short I am board to suit the most difficult one on Shawls. C. B. WRIGHT.
Erie, 29, 1848. 50

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of J. Zimmerly & Co., either by Note or Book account, are hereby notified that unless payment is made immediately, costs will be made. The Books and notes are now in the hands of A. B. Hitchcock, who will attend to settlements until the 15th of May—they will then be left for collection.
Erie, April 27, 1848. 50

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

STATE STREET ONCE MORE AHEAD.—I. ROSENZWEIG & CO., are now receiving at the New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, a new and splendid assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

Editorial and General News.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, says:—New candidates, *compromise candidates*, are now seriously talked of by the Whigs at the seat of Government. Some are for running Crittenden and Abbott Lawrence, while others are for running Scott and Mangum. Some hold on for Clay, and others for Taylor. A great change is working at all events. You will soon see the results." They may compromise as much as they please, but they can't succeed, that's certain!

☞We see it stated in some of our exchanges that the last Legislature of this State passed a bill, which has become a law, to the effect that the Directors of the several School Districts, excepting those in the city and county of Philadelphia, shall not be required to admit children into the public schools who are under the age of five years.

☞There is a man in Wisconsin, by the name of Atherton, who, in one week in January last, thrashed four hundred bushels of wheat, three constables and forty deputy sheriffs. He is evidently one of the "b'hoys."

☞The editor of the Indiana Register gives his readers good advise. He says, "if you want to buy cheap, go where they advertise freely. Merchants who are too stingy to advertise, are too tight to give you a fair bargin in goods."

☞It takes John Wentworth? Long as he is, he can turn around as quick as any shorter man. Having worn the *Provisso out* he jumps on to the "Land for the Landless—Homes for all." One more jump and he will be a Fonrerite.—*Detroit Free Press.*

No he will not—he'll be "long John" and "nothing shorter."

☞Peter T. Homer, Esq., of Boston, went out in the steamer Washington as bearer of despatches to Paris, and carries the joint resolutions of Congress sympathizing with the people of France.

☞The Harrisburg Telegraph, a leading Scott paper of this State, takes ground against the nomination of General Scott for *Vice* President, and says that he cannot be nominated for that office with the consent of his friends.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—Some terrible murders were committed on the 11th inst., at Garlandsville, Mississippi. Dr. Longgon and one of his children were found murdered in bed. The body of another child was found dead on the floor; and the body of the mother and wife lying dead at the gate in the yard. We have very imperfect details of this horrid affair. It appears that the family employed a female negro servant, much against her will. The house of Dr. Longgon had been destroyed by fire two weeks before the murder, and its supposed it was occasioned by this servant. In committing the terrible crimes above, it was supposed that she was assisted by two of her relatives, who lived in the vicinity of her master's house.

☞Even steady-going, loyal old Nova Scotia has not escaped the march of revolution. Lieut. Gov. Sir John Harvey complains officially that the doings of the last legislature have been without a precedent in the history of the colony. And, sure enough, the honest "bluenoses," though a long-suffering and not over-quick race, have got tired at last, and taken a leaf or two out of the book of their Yankee neighbors. For, in their legislature, they have resolved on a reconstruction of the revenue department—(audacious invasion of the prerogative!) —making judges independent of the Crown—erecting the electric telegraph, and reducing the rates of postage.—This will do for a beginning—if the quiet peninsula don't get frightened at her own boldness, and backslide—by-and-by.

☞Some wag of Cincinnati, issued notices dated on the 31st of March, stating that the bills of the Wooster Bank would be redeemed by a lawyer of that city who had been appointed agent, if applied to immediately. Accordingly his office was literally besieged. He never had so many cases before. Fortunately he made his escape out of a back window and has not been visible since.

GOVERNMENT LAND SALES.—An extensive sale of the public Lands, situated in the Lake Superior mineral region, is to take place next summer, commencing on Monday, the 31st July.

☞In Western Virginia, it is advertised that a man of family who will move on, can have 50 acres of land for nothing. The settler to have the privilege of buying from the owner 100 or more acres adjoining at $1 per acre, payable in two, three and four years.

☞A young lady once remarked there was but one word in the Bible she wished altered, and that was in the passage—"Whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek turn to him the other also." She would have the word "smite" changed to "kiss."

FURTHER NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.

At this mornings market there was a good attendance of buyers, and a fair business was transacted in wheat, at an improvement on Tuesdays prices of 2d. per bushel on both old and new. Flour was 1s. per sack, and 6d. per bbl, higher. 27s. per 196 lbs. was the top quotation of Western Canal. Indian Corn and Corn meal was in extensive demand for Ireland, and prices improved a little. The sale of American white corn meal at 24 a 25s. and yellow 26 a 27s. per 480 lbs. Indian Meal sold at 11 a 12s. per 196 lbs. In the London Corn Market there was very little wheat fresh up, and no improvement in the trade. The trifle done was at former rates, wheat 51s. 6d, Barley 22s.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.

The Emperor, it is stated in letters from St. Petersburg, in consequence of the receipt of dispatches from Berlin and Vienna, had *suddenly countermanded the* warlike preparations which were on foot all over the Russian Empire.

This rumor is countenanced in some degree by letters from Koningsberg, the Prussian frontier frontier fortress which distinctly denies the reported accumulation of large masses of troops upon Warsaw, Kowna, Kalisco and other Places in Russia and Poland.

Commercial affairs in the manufacturing districts do not at all improve. Nothing but the exceedingly low price of Cotton could prevent the stoppage of the mills as there is no demand, and prices are at a minimum.

The Prussians had received orders to drive the Danes out of Schleswig in order the reestablishment of the statutes Quo ante; this being done the King of Denmark is to proclaim that, in in retaliation for this step on the part of the German powers, he will stop the passage of the Sound. The *Prussian forces would immediately* advance into Danish territories and vigorously prosecute the war. Some riots have occurred at Savern in the department of the Bershin and at Stomer attempt was made to pillage some of the shops but it was prevented by the National Guard. At Dunkirk the people rose to prevent the departure of some English vessels laden with Indian corn, and injured the shops, but the National Guard turned out and restored order. The new police Gardiens de Ville had just come into service. In the central part of Paris they are unarmed and wearing no uniforms.

FRANCE.—Warlike preparations on a great scale continue, both in respect to land and sea forces. All of the regiments of the North have received orders to place their battalions and squadrons on a near footing.

The "National" states in an article dated Toulin, 4th inst., that the fleet under Admiral Cowdin, were instructed *to sail the moment their crews should* have voted for Deputies for the national assembly. The proclamation calls upon the German people to proceed to the work of the elections and not to rest until they have created Germany united and free. "The Constitutional" has the followings "All the Kalifas and other Arab Chiefs of the province of Algiers, hav presented their homage to the New Government."

BUFFALO MARKET.

May 1. The market was rather quiet on Saturday.—In Wheat I heard of one sale of Ohio, to arrive in a few days, at $1 10. No change in Flour. Some of one good brand Ohio at $5. Oats are held at 31c; Butter 12 a 15c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

April 29. Flour is in moderate demand, and without change in price. For good and *prime brands of* Genesee $6 12 1-2 a 6 31; Michigan $6 14 3-4 a 6 25. Meal is steady at 2 37 1-2. For Wheat there was some inquiry, but buyers and holders did not meet in their views.

FRENCH ENTHUSIASM.—The following dialogue was overheard in the street on Monday last. One of the characters was a little Frenchman who had just heard the glorious news from France, and the other an Irishman:

"An, sare—I am so 'appy!" said the Frenchman, rubbing his hands.

"By the powers, I see that. Give us a shake of your fist;" replied the Irishman. "And what makes yer so happy?"

"An! ma belle France is free, and I shall live wiz ze grand republique. Ah, I am so 'appy! How is your charming littal daughtere?"

"Och! an bad luck till yet, and hasn't she been dead this six months?"

"Oui—Oui—ah! I am so 'appy!"—*Balt. Enter.*

An Irisman who had commenced building a wall round his lot, of rather uncommon dimensions, viz: four feet high and six feet thick, was asked the object by a friend. "To save repairs, my honey.—Don't you see that if it ever falls down, it will be higher than it is now?"

☞A report from the Land Office shows that the States of New York still owns more than four hundred thousand acres of uncultivated land.

FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.

VERA CRUZ, April the 7th, 1848.

At 8 o'clock on Weduesday morning last, the 5th inst., Gen. Santa Anna, with his wife, daughter and servants, left for Jamaica, on board the brig Martha, of Baltimore, where, on his arrival, I am informed he intends remaining for three months; after which period he will return to Havana.

In the afternoon of the same day, his "body guard" of Lancers arrived here, under the command of Capt. Lloyd Lilgham. Their uniform is any thing but uniform. The most perfect part, however, is their moustaches and spurs. Some of them wear large brass caps, with long tails, hanging from them.—Their caps look to me the bravest part of those lancers. Col. Barnel was along with them.

Col. Mendoza, the negro guerrillero chief, who so gallantly attacked Capt. Besancom's command last fall, at the National Bridge, is now at Antigua.—He acknowledged to Capt. B. in my presence, that he directed his men to fire exclusively upon Capt. Besancon. He said now that an armistice is agreed upon by the two countries, he has given up his command, and intends to respect it.

A train of about 100 wagons left yesterday for Jalapa, escorted by the La. Infantry Batalion under the command of Capt Seafeldt. Another train will leave to-morrow for Orixaba, of about 65 wagons, under the command of W. S. Brown, A. A. Q. M., with a cavalry escort. And another leaves on Sunday, for the National Bridge, under the command of Capt. Samuel G. McClellan, 5th Ten. Vols., A. Q. M. at the National Bridge.

Some few days ago, Gen, Scott was expected to arrive here, but as his advent is so long delayed beyond the time appointed for his coming, I doubt very much if he be here for some time.

There was a rumor in town two days ago, to the effect that the armistice was broken by the Mexicans attacking some of our troops near the city of Mexico. Also, that the members of the Mexican Congress has quarrelled among themselves.

☞A BRAVE WOMAN—HOMICIDE.—An unknown man demanded admittance last week into the house of Mrs. Roberts, living near New Albany, Indiana, on the Charleston Road, in the absence of her husband. The individual said that he wanted admittance to the premises, which being refused, he attempted to enter at the front door, then attempted to force a window, stating at the same time, he intended to gain admittance "at the risk of his life." *During this time, Mrs. R. had* loaded a gun which she had in her possession, with a heavy charge of buckshot, and taking a deliberate aim by resting the piece upon the table, when the ruffian had forced the window in such a manner as to enable him to enter the house, she fired, and the whole contents lodged in the right side, just below the nipple causing almost instaneous death. A Coroner's inquest was held. Verdict—"Justifiable homicide."

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.—A jeweller of this city who shall be nameless, was lately applied to by a nice looking young man, to make a gold ring for him, having in it a blade, very delicate and keen, concealed except on a narrow *scrutiny, and opening* with a spring. The bargain was made to furnish one for 30 dollars. On the appointed day, the purchaser appeared, paid the stipulated price, which was fobbed very complacently, the jeweller asking what he wanted to do with such an article, to which the reply was, to cut open pockets with. "Ah" replied the jeweller, doubtless in amazement, "how can you do such things with such an instrument, and not be detected?" The performer replied that his art consisted in diverting the attention of people from everything that looked like a design upon them—that he rubbed his forehead, adjusted his hat, &c., and that discovery came too late.—He then bade him good morning, and went his way. Shortly after, the jeweller, as he walked around the counter, was accosted by the clerk. "Why what is the matter with your pantaloons? How came you to tear them so?" "Nothing that I know of," was the answer. "Where?"—"Why just look?" When lo! his pocket was found to have been cut by the artist, with his new instrument, and his pocket book gone, with not only the thirty dollars just paid, but 400 besides. Verdict of the public—"Served him right!" —*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEW STATES—THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Whigs in Congress are doing, and will do, all they can to prevent the admission of Wisconsin into the Union at the pres-ent session. The question of boundary is raised, but more for the purpose of delay, than any other, until after the President is election. Minesto, too, will soon be knocking for admission, and it is argued that it would be best to attach the valley of St. Croix to that Ter-ritory, and admit both when the time comes around right.

By foul or fair means, our opponents will endeavor to defeat the chance of the territories voting next fall. Our opponents will "stoop to conquer"—they will stop at nothing to gain the election. With a strong candidate and a united front, the Democracy has nothing to fear. Their cause is just, and must prevail.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—There were *sixty-three* vessels lying at our docks and anchored inhe river in full view from the village, on Wednesday morning last. All spread their snow-white wings to the fine southerly breeze which sprung up during the forenoon, and glided out to salute the clear blue waters of the lake, for the first time this season, on their way to Milwaukie and ports above.—*Port Huron Observer.*

AHEAD OF RHODE ISLAND.—The provisional government of France issues proclamations in the name of the sovereign people, and proclaims the right to vote by secret ballot, to every male citizen of over twenty-one years of age. The revolution is justified onthe ground that the peopleare sovereign, and have the right to change their forms of government when and in the manner to suit themselves. The Providence Herald notices a rumor that Louis Philippe is coming to Rhode Island, in order to be protected from the sovereignty of the people.

FLIGHT OF NOBILITY.—The London Observer says that more than 500 foreigners of mark have already arrived in London. Most of them are persons of wealth, and have brought over large amounts of specie. The English absentees, who have been scattered through France and the rest of Europe, to the number of 40,000, are also flocking home from all quarters. In their hurry to leave they have sacrificed their furniture, carriages, horses, &c.—selling them for "a mere song," (query, the *Marseillaise.*) The prospects of the London season, on account of this influx of fashionables from abroad, are said to be very fine. It will be, it is said, "one of the most splendid seasons that has existed for years." That is, we suppose, if there be no Chartists insurection.

The N. O. Evening Mercury states that the Hon. Mr. Sevier publicly declared, in a reply to inquiries by citizens of New Orleans as to the negotiations with Mexico, that "he would write no long letters, nor endure prolonged negotiations, and if he could not *secure* a peace speedily, he *would at once resume a hostile position.*"

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.—A youth named Keeler, whose parents reside in Maurens st. died this morning after paroxysms of raving madness.—The boy was bitten some six months ago by a cat, supposed at the time to be rabid, but no evil effects were observed at the time, or since, until a few hours before his death, when the symptoms of hydrophobia became apparent and assumed a most violent and distressing form.—*New York Tribune.*

IMPORTANT IMPROVMENT.—The improvements in the construction of the steam boiler, introduced by Mr. James Montgomery, of New York, are said to be very great—the steam boiler is very much reduced in weight, may be placed in far less space, and is rendered safer, while the consumption of fuel is reduced one half, and the duration of the boiler rendered far greater. It has been adopted in some of the steamboats and manufacturing establishments with great satisfaction, and if all said of it be true, Mr M. has conferred a benefit to society by his ir-genuity.

A RIVAL TO CHLOROFORM.—A newagent for producing insensibility to pain, has lately been discovered and tried with much success in Norway. It is said to consist of Sulphate of Carbon, which may be obtained in abundance from charcoal with very little trouble, and at a small cost.

A widow recently wept so much at the death of her husband, that she was obliged to use cosmetics continually, lest her faded charms would prevent her from getting a new husband.

LEGAL INTEREST OF THE U. S.

The following table, exhibiting the legal rates of interest allowed in the different States and Territories within the Government of the United States, and the punishment inflicted for usury, by each State, may prove of service as a matter of reference.

Maine.—Six per cent. Punishment for usury forfeit of the usury.
New Hampshire.—Six per cent. Forfeit of three times the amount unlawfully taken.
Vermont.—Six per cent. Recovery in an action, with costs.
Massachusetts.—Six per cent. Forfeit of threefold the usury.
Rhode Island.—Six per cent. Forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt.
Connecticut.—Six per cent. Forfeit of the whole debt.
New York.—Seven per cent. Usurious contracts void.
New Jersey.—Seven per cent. Forfeit of the whole debt.
Pennsylvania.—Six per cent. Forfeit of the whole debt.
Delaware.—Six per cent. Forfeit of the whole debt.
Maryland.—Six, and on tobacco contracts eight per cent. Usurious contracts void.
Virginia.—Eight per cent. Forfeit double the usury taken.
North Carolina.—Six per cent. Contracts for usury void—forfeit double the usury.
South Carolina.—Seven per cent. Forfeit of interest and premium taken, with cost to debtor.
Georgia.—Eight per cent. Forfeit three times the usury, and contracts void.
Alabama.—Eight per cent.—Forfeit of interest and usury.
Mississippi.—Eight per cent. By contract as high as ten. Usury recoverable in an action for debt.
Louisiana.—Five per cent. Bank interest six, and conventional as high as eighteen—beyond that contracts void.
Kentucky.—Six per cent. Usury may be recoverable with costs.
Ohio.—Six per cent. Usurious contracts void.
Indiana.—Six per cent. On written agreement may go as high as ten. Penalty of usury of double the excess.
Illinois.—Six, and by agreement as high as twelve per cent.—Penalty, three-fold the amount of the whole interest.
Missouri.—Six, and by agreement as high as ten per cent—beyond that, forfeiture of the whole interest due and usury taken.
Michigan.—Seven per cent. Forfeit of the usuay taken and one fourth of the debt.
Arkansas.—Six per cent. By Agreement, any rate not exceeding ten. Amount of usury recoverable but contracts void.
District of Columbia.—Six per cent. Usurious contracts void.
Florida.—Eight per cent. Forfeit of interest and excess in case of usury.
Wisconsin.—Seven per cent. By agreement, not over twelve.—
Iowa.—The same as in Wisconsin.
On debts or judgments in favor of the United States, interest is computed at the rate of six cents per annum.

RATES OF GOLD.

Rates allowed in the Custom House for Gold Coins, as per Act of Congress, fixing the value thereof.

United States Eagle, old emission,	$10 00
" " new, "	10 00
England, Guinea,	4 67
" Sovereign,	4 84
" Seven Shilling piece,	1 69
France, Double Louis, before 1780,	9 09
" Louis, "	4 84
" Double Louis, since 1780,	9 15
" Louis, "	4 57
" Double Napoleon or 40 francs,	7 00
" Napoleon or 20 francs,	3 33
" Same as new Louis Guinea,	4 65
Frankfort on the Main, Ducat,	2 27
Hamburg "	2 27
Malta, Double Louis,	9 27
" Louis,	4 93
" Demi Louis,	2 33
Mexico Doubloon,	15 40
Holland, Double Rix Dollar	12 00
" Rix Dollar,	6 04
" Ducat,	2 27
" Ten Guilder piece,	4 00
Portugal, Dobraon,	32 70
" Dobra,	17 30
" Johannes,	17 06
Spain, Doubloon, 1772,	16 62
" since 1772,	15 35
" Pistole,	11 35
Columbia Doubloon,	15 35
Specie Dollar of Sweden & Norway,	1 08
Specie dollar of Denmark,	1 08
Thaler of Prussia and Northern States of Germany,	69
Florin of Southern States of Germany,	40
Florin of Austrian Empire and city of Augsburg,	48
Lira of the Lombardo Venitian Kingdom and Tuscany,	16
Frank of France and Belgium, and Livre of Sardina,	18c 6mls.
Ducat of Naples,	80
Ounce of Sicily,	2 40
Pound of the *British Provinces of* Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, New Foundland and Canada,	4 00

FOREIGN GRAIN MEASURES.

The following is a correct statement in American bushels of the various European measures of Grain:

	Am. Bushel.
English Quarter,	8 28-100
English Imperial Bushel	1 4-100
Bantzic Last	87 15-000
Amsterdam Last	83 37-100
Hamburg Last,	91 43-100
Rostock Last	105 71-100
St. Petersburg Tchetwert	5 49-100
Odessa Tchetwert	6 3-100
Naples Tomolo	1 57-100
Leghorn Sack	2—
Genoa Emine	3 34-100
Spanish Fanegue	1 63-100
Lisbon Alquere	41-100
Copenhagen Tonne	4 74-100
Swedish Tonne	3 97-100
Mayence Matin	3 33-100
French Hectolitre	2 75-100

FASHIONABLE

Millinery and Dress Making

NO. 1, REED'S NEW BLOCK, STATE STREET, opposite the Store of J. H. Fullerton & Co. MISS E. BOOTH, (formerly of the North side of the Diamond,) and Mrs. SARAH ANN PRAY, having entered into partnership in the *Millinery and Dress Making business*, beg leave to announce to the Ladies of Erie and vicinity that they are now ready to execute with neatness and despatch, and in the latest and most fashionable style, every order in their line of business. One of the partners having just returned from New York with a large and well selected variety of *Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Bonnets, Head Trimmings,—Patterns, Gloves, Collars, Artificials*, &c, which were bought low for Cash, and they now offer them to the citizens of Erie on reasonable terms.

All orders for bleaching straws &c., strictly attended to. Milliners and others supplied with *patterns.*

An experienced MILLINER, who has been engaged for several years in the Millinery business, in the City of New York, having been employed by us, we are prepared to execute the orders of our friends and customers in the latest and most fashionable style.

Erie, April 24, 1848. 1049

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Thornton & Co., in the Woolen Manufacture in Harborcreek, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the nameand style of Rhodes, Cass & Co. The books and accountsare left in the hands of the present Co., for collection, andall persons in any way indebted to the late firm are requested to came forward and settle by note or otherwise at as early a day as possible.

JOHN RHODES,
JOHN CASS,
THOS. RHODES
JOHN THORNTON.

Harborcreek, March 16, 1848. 3t50

EARLY ARRIVAL OF CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving his full stock of Spring Goods, the first in market, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Iron and Nails, &c., &c. My stock is sufficiently large for the market, and well selected; as to puffing in the newspapers of great quantities of Goods, more than three times the amount of what they really have on hand, I will leave to newer and smaller stores. My Goods are bought cheap and will be sold as cheap as can be bought in THIS CITY AT LEAST, as I intend to sell for cash, and will make it an object to those that pay down for their Goods to purchase from me. Call and see for yourselves, and I think you will be satisfied with quality and prices.

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS.

Black and Blue Black Cloths; Indigo Blue, Brown and Cadet mixed do.; Blue, Black, fancy striped Cassimeres; a fine French article do.; Satinnetts, Kentucky Jeans, An. Jeans, blue drill, and any quantity of Summer stuffs, for pantaloons, coats, &c., together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Cashmeres, Muslin de Laines, French German and Scotch Ginghams, Earlston do., Mohair lustre, and linen Ginghams, a fashionable article; plaid and plain Linen, for travelling dresses; Alpaca of assorted colors, and prices, striped and plain dress Silks; Swiss Muslins, Jackonet, Cambric, barbed and dotted Muslins, and a large lot of summer Shawls, dress Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., Ladies kid gloves, black and white and colored, of the best quality; black, white, and colored silk gloves, Hale thread and cotton do., black silk hose, black and white cotton do., gentlemen's hose and half hose, white, brown and mixed; gentlemen's black, white and colored silk Gloves, black, white and colored kid do., Ladies' slips and walking Shoes, children's do; Linen Cambric and Linen handkerchiefs; silk Bandana, do., Spitilfield do., Ginghams, and cotton do., Diaper cradle and towelling, huckabuck do., English and American Ginghams, Lawns, and Mohair checks, nice and cheap.

Erie, April 8, 1848. SMITH JACKSON.

GOODYEAR'S Patent Metalic Rubber Fabrics, of the following descriptions, on consignment; Overshoes, Horse Covers, Carriage Cloth, Air Beds, Air Pillows, Air Cushions, Water Pails, Tobacco Pouches, Fishing Boots, Ladies Aprons, Coats, Caps, Cloaks, Tarpaulins, Elastics, Sou' Westers, Men's Clothing, Traveling bags, Sun Cases, etc., etc., at the Agency, Telegraph Building, French street.

M. KOCH.

April 13, 1848. 1

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity that he has opened a TAILORING SHOP on the South side of the Public Square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank, where he will at all times be ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in this line of business. From long experience in some of the principal shops in London and other European cities, and strict attention to all business which may now be entrusted to him, he confidently hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as will bear a close and impartial inspection, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions.

N. B. Cutting done on the shortest notice.

JOHN GOLDING.

Erie, March 23, 1848. 3m15

50 PIECES Figured and Striped all wool and half Wool Carpeting; and floor Oil Cloths, very cheap at the old Jew Store, on French street. April 13, 1848. 1

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Michael Cunneen, late of Elk Creek township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted in any manner to said estate tomake immediate payment, and those having claims againstsaid estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS CUNNEEN,
April 29, 1848. (6t50) Administrator.

THROUGH BY EXPRESS.

STRAW GOODS AND PALM LEAF HATS.—We have just received one of the largest assortments of Ladies' Bonnets ever brought to this market, embracing all the late styles of Florence and Bird's Eye Braids, Rutland and China Pearl Straws, Swiss, French, English and American Lace and Gimps, in endless variety, as well as the late styles of Gentlemen's Pedal, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats, all of which will be sold on the most favorable terms.

BROWN & McCARTER.

Erie, April 27, 1848. 50

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, with the will annexed, on the estate of Jacob Thomas, decease late of Springfield township, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted in any manner to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them legally authenticated for settlement.

G. HURD, Administrator.

Springfield, May 1, 1848. 6t*eod

JUST RECEIVED:—Pencillings by the Way,
Chardoal Sketches,
Islets of the Gulf,
Last of the Fories,
Bachelor of the Albany,
Magazines for May,
Piano Music, &c. &c.

Together with many other good things too numerous to mention.

H. COOK.

BONNETS! BONNETS!—Gimp, Lace, Devon and Leghorn Bonnets for women and children, at the old Jew store, French Street.

M. KOCH.

April 13, 1848. 1

THE OBSERVER

Is Published Weekly and Tri-Weekly, at Erie, Erie County, Pa.

DURLIN & SLOAN, PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE, CORNER OF STATE STREET AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

The Tri-Week is published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable at the end of six months.

Single copies in wrappers, 3 cents.

The Weekly is published on Saturday, and delivered to City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50

☞If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

All orders for the Tri-Weekly out of the county must be accompanied by the cash to secure attention. *No deciation from these terms.*

☞All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 1 lines, one year.	$5,00
One square " "	12,00
do. do. six months,	8,00
do. do. three months,	5,00

Thansient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 134½ Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

GRAHAM & THOMPSON,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on French street, over S. Jackson's Store Erie.

GALBRAITH & LANE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN GRANT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office in Tammany Hall, second story, six doors west of J. H. Williams' corner, Erie.

P. A. R. BRACE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Prairie du Chien Wisconsin, practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, Wisconsin, and in Clayton county, Iowa.

J. B. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office in the County Building, up stairs, Erie.

JAMES C. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office up stairs, in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

S. DICKINSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,

DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

MOSES KOCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

T. W. MOORE,

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., No 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

HIRAM COOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in cheap wet and dry Family Groceries, at No. 5, Bonnell Block, State street, Erie.

BROWN & McCARTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries &c., *No. 4, Cheapside, Erie.*

WILLIAM RIBLET,

CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

JOSEPH KELSEY,

MANUFACTURER of Tin, Copper Sheet-iron ware, Air Tight stoves, Stove pipe, &c., corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,

GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.

EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

WM. M. GALLAGHER,

GENERAL Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and dealer in Salt, Plaster, &c., Warehouse on the Public Dock west of the bridge, Erie.

WALKER & COOK,

GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS, & Co.

DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

G. LOOMIS, T. M. AUSTIN.

CARTER & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

EAGLE HOTEL,

BY HIRAM L. BROWN, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

JOEL JOHNSON,

DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 111, French street, Erie.

LYTLE & HAMILTON,

FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailors, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

IRON FOUNDERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Hollowware, &c. State street, Erie.

BURTON & PERKINS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

L. WARREN,

SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 6th and State streets, Erie.

F. N. HULBERT & Co.

STORAGE, Forwarding and Produce Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Lehigh and Erie Coal, Salt and produce generally. Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce and purchase of Merchandize; No. 3 and 4 Coburn Square. South Wharf, Buffalo, N. Y.

E. N. HULBERT, U. DURLIN.

LETTER PRESS PRINTING.

ERIE OBSERVER BOOK & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE!

CORNER OF STATE STREET AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE, PA.

THE proprietors of the "OBSERVER" having made extensive additions to their Printing Establishment, are prepared to execute all orders for every variety of

Book, and Fancy Job Printing,

SUCH AS

Business Cards,	*Bills of Lading;*	*Drafts and Bills,*
Address Cards,	*Check Books,*	*Bill Heads,*
Certificates,	*Handbills,*	*Certificates,*
Books,	*Pamphlets,*	*Bank Checks,*
Show-bills,	*Way-bills,*	*Labels,*

Concert Bill, Programmes, Catalogues, Law Cases, Blanks of all descriptions, &c. &c.

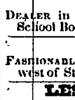
all of which will be executed in superior style, at reasonable prices with promptness and dispatch.

May 1, 1848. DURLIN & SLOAN.

WANTED.—An active, industrious and honorable young man as traveling Agent for this paper. None need apply unless he can come well recommended. Enquire at this office.

May 1, 1848.

NEW CLOTHING STORE



J. M. JUSTICE, has just opened at No. 6, BONNEL BLOCK, State street, a large and excensive assortment of Fashionable

READY MADE CLOTHING,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

which owing to the tightness of the money market in the EASTERN CITIES

he has purchased from the Importers and Manufacturers AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,

which enables him to offer the best bargains ever before HEARD OF IN THIS MARKET.

Among his stock may be found fine French, English and American Cloths and Cassimeres, which will be made up to order and warranted. Also, Ready Made Dress and Frock Coats of the same *material*, together with a large assortment to fit the "SPECULATION" AND "UPPER TEN THOUSAND."

Vestings and Vests, of all shades, colors and complexion, quality and price; Summer Ware, calculated for every meridian, from the Equator to the Poles; Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, &c. &c., and in fact every thing appertinign to GENTLEMEN'S WARDROBE.

☞Custom work and Cutting doine to order on reasonable terms.

☞No charges for showing goods. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine quality and prices. *Don't forget the place*—*No. 6, Bonnel Block.*

Erie, May 1st, 1848.—tf

BY EXPRESS.

RECEIVED by Express, this morning, a new assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificials, &c., which the Ladies are invited to call and examine at Mrs. Ward's Millinery Establishment, three doors East of the Erie Bank.

May 1, 1848.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

8 HDS prime New Orleans Sugar,
13 Bbls. do.
5 Bbls best New Orleans Molasses,
12 Kegs Nails,
4 Dozen Canal Shovels,
3 Bbls superior old Monongahela Whiskey,

Just received on consignment at A. KING'S Ware House.

RUST & KELSEY, Agents.

Erie May 1, 1848. Stawl

NEW GOODS.

WE are just receiving our supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS to which we invite the attention of the public generally, with full confidence that in quantity, quality, style and cheapness, our stock will be found unsurpassed by anything in this city. With a steady determination to stand wholly upon our own merits, we leave lengthy advertisements and stereotyped puffing to our more *gassy neighbors.*

BROWN & McCARTER

Erie, April 29, 1848. 50

FIRST ARRIVAL.

JUST received per Steamer Niagara, a lot of Fresh Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which